FEBRUARY, 1945 (REPRINT) PROGRESS REPORT NO. RS-4

MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

In

NORTH CAROLINA

A STATISTICAL AND GRAPHIC SUMMARY

PREPARED FOR THE

North Carolina Commission on Hospital and Medical Care

BY THE

Department of Rural Sociology
NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
L. D. BAVER, Director
State College Station
RALEIGH

(Large)

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MEDICAL CARE SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA

FACTUAL SUMMARY

Shortage of Doctors

North Carolina has normally 2,300 active doctors, but 1,300 additional doctors are needed to provide at least one doctor for each 1,000 people.

All of the 1,300 additional doctors are needed in rural areas. Only 31 per cent of our doctors live in rural areas, but 73 per cent of our population is rural. Cities above 10,000 in population with only one-fifth of the state's population have one-half of our doctors. (See pages 8 and 38)

There are only 144 Negro doctors in the state to serve a million Negro people. Assuming that Negro doctors should serve Negro people, we need about 850 additional Negro doctors. (See pages 12 and 40)

The number of rural doctors is declining. In 1914, there were 1,125 doctors living in rural areas of the state, but by 1940 we had only 719 rural doctors. The number of rural people per physician went up from 1,678 in 1914 to 3,613 in 1940. (See page 76)

The number of doctors above 55 years of age, in the state as a whole, has gone up from 15.6 per cent in 1914 to 32.0 per cent in 1940. In rural areas the per cent of doctors above 55 years of age went up from 14.6 in 1914 to 37.5 in 1940. (See page 74)

In number of doctors per 100,000 population, North Carolina ranks 45th in the nation. The three states having relatively fewer doctors are Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi. (See page 8)

Inadequate Hospital Facilities

The modern doctor requires hospital facilities and the young doctors are setting up practice in the larger centers where adequate hospital facilities are available.

North Carolina has 128 general hospitals, containing 8,475 beds. In order to bring the state average up to 4 beds per 1,000 population, 6,000 additional hospital beds are needed. (See page 34)

In 1940, North Carolina ranked 42nd among the states in hospital beds per 1,000 population. (See page 4)

Of the 8,475 general hospital beds, 41.7 per cent were located in the six largest urban counties of the state. (See page 34)

34 counties have no hospital beds
31 counties have less than two beds per 1,000 population
31 counties have from two to four beds per 1,000 population
4 counties have more than four beds per 1,000 population

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At least 20 of the 34 counties without hospitals are large enough to require a 50 bed hospital and all of the others are large enough for health clinics having from 10 to 25 beds. (See pages 34 and 62)

Some hospital expansion is needed in at least 62 additional counties which already have some facilities. Thus, 82 counties need either hospital expansion or new

MEDICAL CARE SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL SUMMARY

Shortage of Doctors

North Carolina has normally 2,300 active doctors, but 1,000 additional doctors are needed to provide us least one doctor for each 1,000 people.

All of the 1,300 additional doctors are needed in rural areas. Only 27 per cent of our doctors live in rural areas, but 73 per cent of our population is rural. Cities above 10,000 in population with only one-fifth of the state's population have one-half of our doctors. (See pages 8 and 32)

There are only 144 Negro doctors in the state to serve a million Negro people. Assuming that Negro doctors should serve Negro people, we need about 800 additional Negro doctors. (See pages 12 and 40)

The number of rural doctors is declining. In 1914, there were 1,125 doctors living in rural areas of the state, but by 1940 we had only 715 rural doctors. The number of rural people per physician went up from 1,878 in 1914 to 3,018 in 1940. (See page 76)

The number of doctors above 55 years of age, in the state as a whole, has gone up from 18.6 per cent in 1914 to 32.0 per cent in 1940. In rural areas the per cent of doctors above 55 years of age went up from 14.6 in 1914 to 37.6 in 1940. (See page 74)

In number of doctors per 100,000 population, North Carolina ranks 45th in the nation. The three states having relatively fewer doctors are Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi. (See page 8)

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Some hospital expansion is needed in at least 62 additional counties which already have some facilities. Thus, 82 counties need either hospital expansion or new

hospital facilities; and 14 small counties need small health clinics. Public health centers are needed in many other counties.

Negro hospital facilities are seriously inadequate. We have now 1,665 general hospital beds for Negroes and at least 2,450 more are needed to supply the recommended minimum of 4 beds per 1,000. (See page 37)

Poor Health Conditions

The result of inadequate facilities and personnel are poor medical care and poor health, as shown by the following facts:

Only 38.1 per cent of our babies are delivered in hospitals: 49.0 per cent of the white and only 13.6 per cent of the Negro. In this respect, the state ranks 40th. Only 17.1 per cent of all rural infants are delivered in hospitals. (See pages 16,18,44)

Six per cent of our white babies and 54 per cent of our Negro babies do not have a doctor attendant at birth. In this respect, the state ranks 40th. Twenty-five per cent of our rural babies have no doctor attending at birth. (See pages 20,22,46)

Five out [illegible] every 1,000 mothers die at child birth and the state ranks 41st on this score. The maternal mortality rate for rural mothers in 1940 was 4.9 and for Negroes [illegible].6 per 1,000 live births. Fortunately, we have a public health program which is helping to push this rate steadily downward. (See pages 24,56)

Our infant mortality rate is also declining, but North Carolina still ranks 38th in this respect. The number of infant deaths plus stillbirths per 1,000 births is 89 per 1,000: 74 for the white and 120 for the Negro. 7,404 infant deaths and stillbirths occurred in North Carolina in 1940. Good medical care could have prevented a substantial percentage of these. In some states and countries the infant mortality rate is less than half that of North Carolina. (See pages 26,52)

North Carolina, in 1943, led the nation in percentage of registrants rejected for military service. The percentage of rejections, from February through August of 1943, was:

56.8 % of all registrants
49.2 % of white registrants
71.5 % of Negro registrants

These data are not conclusive because if all registrants examined through March 31, 1944 are included the rejection rate for North Carolina is about 8 per cent lower.

However, in spite of the tentative character of the data, the facts do reveal many serious physical deficiences, many of which could have been prevented if thorough physical examinations and needed corrections and treatments had been carried out at an early age. (See pages 12 A,12 B, 60)

Economic and Social Factors

North Carolina has inadequate medical services because it is a poor and an agricultural state. Net income per capita in 1940 was only $ 317 as compared with $ 573 for the nation as a whole. In this respect, North Carolina ranks 44th! (See page 82)

The population side of the problem is correspondingly serious. Our birth rate is high; being 90 per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age as compared with 73.7 for

hospital facilities; and 14 small counties need small health clinics. Public health centers are needed in many other counties.

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Poor Health Conditions

The result of inadequate facilities and personnel has been radical care and poor health, as shown by the following facts:

Only 38.1 per cent of our babies are delivered in hospitals; 48.0 per cent of the white and only 18.6 per cent of the negro. In this respect, the state ranks 40th. Only 17.1 per cent of all rural infants are delivered in hospitals. (See pages 18,19,24)

Six per cent of our white babies and 24 per cent of our Negro babies do not have a doctor attendant at birth. In this respect, the state ranks 49th. Twenty-five per cent of our rural babies have no doctor attending at birth. (See pages 20,22,46)

Five out of every 1,000 mothers die of child birth and the state ranks 44th on this score. The maternal mortality rate for rural mothers in 1940 was 4.4 and for Negroes 7.6 per 1,000 live births. Fortunately, we have a public health program which is helping to push this rate steadily downward. (See pages 24,26)

Our infant mortality rate is also declining, but North Carolina still ranks 45th in this respect. The number of infant deaths plus stillbirths per 1,000 births is 69 per 1,000; 74 for the white and 156 for the Negro. 5,604 infant deaths and stillbirths occurred in North Carolina in 1940. Good medical care could have prevented a substantial percentage of these. In some states and countries the infant mortality rate is less than half of North Carolina. (See pages 27,28)

North Carolina, in 1942, led the nation in percentage of registrants to medical for military service. The percentage of rejections, from Selective Service August 31, 1942, was:

56.0 % of all registrants
46.5 % of white registrants
71.8 % of Negro registrants

These data are not conclusive because if all registrants examined through March 31, 1943 are included the rejection rate for North Carolina is about 5 per cent lower.

However, in spite of the tentative character of the data, the facts do reveal many serious physical deficiencies, many of which could have been prevented if thorough physical examinations and medical corrections and treatments had been carried out at an early age. (See pages 12 A,18 B, 29)

Economic and Social Factors

North Carolina has inadequate medical services because it is a poor and an agricultural state. Net income per capita in 1940 was only $ 217 as compared with $ 578 for the nation as a whole. In this respect, North Carolina ranks 44th. (See page 29)

The population side of the problem is correspondingly serious. Our birth rate is high: being 30 per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age as compared with 76.7 for

the nation. We have more people per occupied dwelling as well as more farm people per square mile of farm land than any other state in the nation.
(See pages 81,82)

The age distribution of our population is heavily weighted with children and old people. We have 585 children (under 15) and old persons (over 65) per 1,000 people 16-65 years of age. In this respect, we rank 43rd in the nation; the national average being 486 per 1,000. (See Page 81)

In all indexes of level of living, North Carolina is also quite deficient: 42nd in value of dwellings, 38th in homes with electricity, 41st in homes with radios and running water, and 42nd in per cent of adults with less than a fifth grade education. (See page 82)

In proportion to their ability to pay, and in proportion to the size of the medical care problem, the people of North Carolina working as individuals have gone about as far as they can go in helping themselves. Therefore, if the situation is to be improved to any great degree, group effort and public action on a state and national level will be necessary.

The medical care problem of the state is not a simple one. There are many deficiencies, and many reasons why these deficiencies exist. It is to a large degree a rural problem and a Negro problem.

The medical care problem as a whole has three aspects, all of which result in poor medical care. These aspects are:

(1) Lack of medical care facilities and personnel
(2) Lack of appreciation for the need of good medical care
(3) The inability of rural people to pay for modern medical care

These are the three sides of the triangle: facilities, education, economics. No one phase of the problem can be considered without the other. The problem of rural medical care cannot be solved by only building hospitals, or by only educating the people to know the value of good facilities, or by only providing more convenient methods of payment. All three aspects of the problem must be worked on at once.

More rural physicians must be trained; more rural hospitals must be built; more educational and preventive work must be carried on; and more convenient methods of paying for medical care must be devised. The recommendations of the Governor's Commission on Hospital and Medical Care summarized below are designed to help meet these needs.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION 1/

Meeting on October 11, 1944, the State Hospital and Medical Care Commission, after giving careful consideration to the reports of the various subcommittees and to the facts summarized in this report, made a series of recommendations which may be summarized as follows:

Medical School. That the two year medical school at the Universtiy of North Carolina be expanded into a four year school with a central hospital of 600 beds.

1/ The full report of the Commission Report, as well as other subcommittee reports, may be obtained by writing Dr. Clarence Poe, Chairman, Raleigh, N.C.

the nation. We have more people per occupied dwelling as well as more farm people per square mile of farm land than any other state in the nation.
(See pages 21,22)

The age distribution of our population is heavily weighted with children and old people. We have 325 children (under 16) and old persons (over 65) per 1,000 people 16-65 years of age. In this respect, we rank 23rd in the nation; the national average being 486 per 1,000. (See Page 21)

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The medical care problem of the state is not a simple one. There are many difficulties, and many reasons why these difficulties exist. It is to a large degree a rural problem and a Negro problem.

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SUMMARY OF BROAD ASPECTS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS 1/

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Loan Fund for Medical Students. That a loan fund be established by the state legislature, particularly for promising youth who wish to become physicians in North Carolina, with extra inducements for those who will agree to practice medicine at least four years in rural areas.

Medical Training for Negro Youth. That North Carolina consider the advisability of establishing, in cooperation with neighboring states, a regional medical school for Negroes.

New Hospitals and Health Centers. That the state legislature set up a $ 5,000,000 fund to aid communities and counties to build new hospitals and health centers and to expand present facilities where needed. It is estimated that $ 10,000,000 additional funds would be provided by other sources. Rural hospitals and health centers are emphasized.

Health Insurance and Prepayment Plans. That the state encourage in every practical way the development of group medical care plans; and that the Blue Cross plan be expanded to include the services of general practicioners and drugs.

Hospital Aid for Low Income Groups. That the state appropriate $ 1 per day to help pay the hospital expenses of each indigent person treated, the remainder of the hospital cost to be paid by philanthropic agencies, such as the Duke Endowment, and by the counties and municipalities wherein the patients reside. It is estimated that this will cost the state about $ 500,000 each year.

Public Health Program. Endorsed the proposal for a general examination of school children to discover remediable physical defects, such defects to be remedied at public expense in cases where parents are not financially able to pay for such treatment. Appropriations for public health work should be increased until the state has entirely adequate program for the prevention of disease, thus reducing needed hospital and medical care to the lowest practicable minimum.

State Hospital and Medical Care Council. That a State Hospital and Medical Care Council composed of qualified persons be set up to administer the proposed program, so that high standards of service, efficiency, economy, and professional excellence might be maintained. Administrative control of hospitals aided would, however, remain in the hands of properly constituted local boards or governmental units.

In concluding its report, the Commission took pains to point out that no claim was made that the proposed program was complete or perfect. Much remains to be done, but a substantial beginning has been made toward the ultimate goal set forth by Governor Broughton,

".....that no person in North Carolina shall lack adequate hospital care or medical treatment by reason of poverty or low income."

MEDICAL CARE SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Contents

United States Data

North Carolina Data

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, Chairman
Department of Rural Sociology
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, North Carolina

MEDICAL CARE SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Foreword

In February 1944, Governor J. Melville Broughton appointed a State Hospital and Medical Care Commission to survey the hospital and medical care needs of our state and to recommend a program to the people and to the legislature of North Carolina. Dr. Clarence Poe was appointed Chairman of the Commission and Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, Secretary. Several sub-committees were appointed.

The sub-committee on Statistical Data and Publications, which was responsible for preparing this report, was composed of the following persons: C. Horace Hamilton, Head, Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina State College, Chairman; S. H. Hobbs, Professor, Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina; R. T. Stimson, M. D., Director, Division of Vital Statistics, North Carolina State Board of Health. Dr. W. S. Rankin of the Duke Endowment could not serve as a member of the committee, but rendered great service in making available the Duke Hospital statistics.

Arrangement of Data

These data are arranged first, to show how North Carolina stands in the nation; and second, how the counties stand in the state with regard to hospital and medical care services, health conditions, and social and economic factors affecting health and medical care.

Practically every table is illustrated with a chart: the table being on the left side facing the chart. This arrangement facilitates study of both the charts and the statistical data.

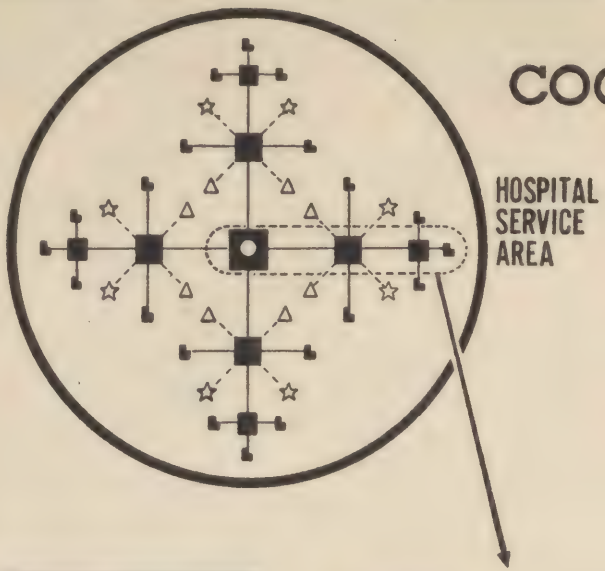
Wherever available, the data show white and nonwhite, rural and urban comparisons. Most of the data apply to 1940 except where otherwise stated.

Acknowledgements

The committee acknowledges with much appreciation the assistance of the following members of the North Carolina Department of Rural Sociology, who worked faithfully and carefully in assembling the data and in making the maps and charts: Dr. Selz C. Mayo, Miss Margaret Cole, Mrs. Rosemary Vaughan, and Martin R. Chambers.

COORDINATED HOSPITAL SERVICE PLAN

Based on data from the U.S. Committee on Education and Labor



- ■ HOSPITAL
- ◣ HEALTH CENTER
- ☆ INSTITUTION (CHRONIC DISEASE)
- △ NURSING HOME (CHRONIC DISEASE)

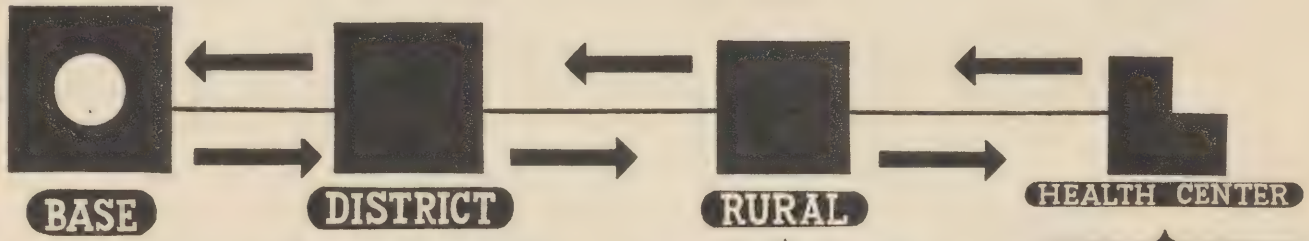
Teaching Research Consultation

CANCER CLINIC
PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE
HEART CLINIC
MAJOR SURGERY
INTERNAL MEDICINE
OBSTETRICS
PEDIATRICS
ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
- TUBERCULOSIS
- VENEREAL DISEASE
- OTHER

TEACHING
- NURSES
- INTERNS
- RESIDENTS
- POST GRADUATES

LABORATORY
- X-RAY
- PATHOLOGY
- BACTERIOLOGY
- CHEMICAL

PHYSIOTHERAPY
DENTISTRY
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT
DIETETICS



DISTRICT

MAJOR SURGERY
OBSTETRICS
INTERNAL MEDICINE
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
- TUBERCULOSIS
- VENEREAL DISEASE
- OTHER

PEDIATRICS
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT
DENTISTRY
PHYSIOTHERAPY
LABORATORY
- X-RAY
- PATHOLOGY
- BACTERIOLOGY
- CHEMICAL

TEACHING
- NURSES
- INTERNS
- DIETETICS

RURAL

INTERNAL MEDICINE
OBSTETRICS
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT
DENTISTRY
MINOR SURGERY
LABORATORY
- X-RAY
- BACTERIOLOGY

HEALTH CENTER

OBSTETRICS
EMERGENCY MEDICAL AND SURGERY
LABORATORY
- X-RAY
- BACTERIOLOGY

DENTISTRY
PRIVATE OFFICE OR OFFICES FOR PRIVATE PHYSICIANS
ADMINISTRATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES
- HEALTH OFFICER
- SANITARIAN
- PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES
- PUBLIC HEALTH CLINICS
  - MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH
  - TUBERCULOSIS
  - VENEREAL DISEASE
- PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

PLAN PROVIDES FOR CONSTANT EXCHANGE BETWEEN HOSPITALS OF INFORMATION, TRAINING, AND CONSULTATION SERVICE, AND PERSONNEL, AND FOR REFERRAL OF PATIENTS WHEN INDICATED

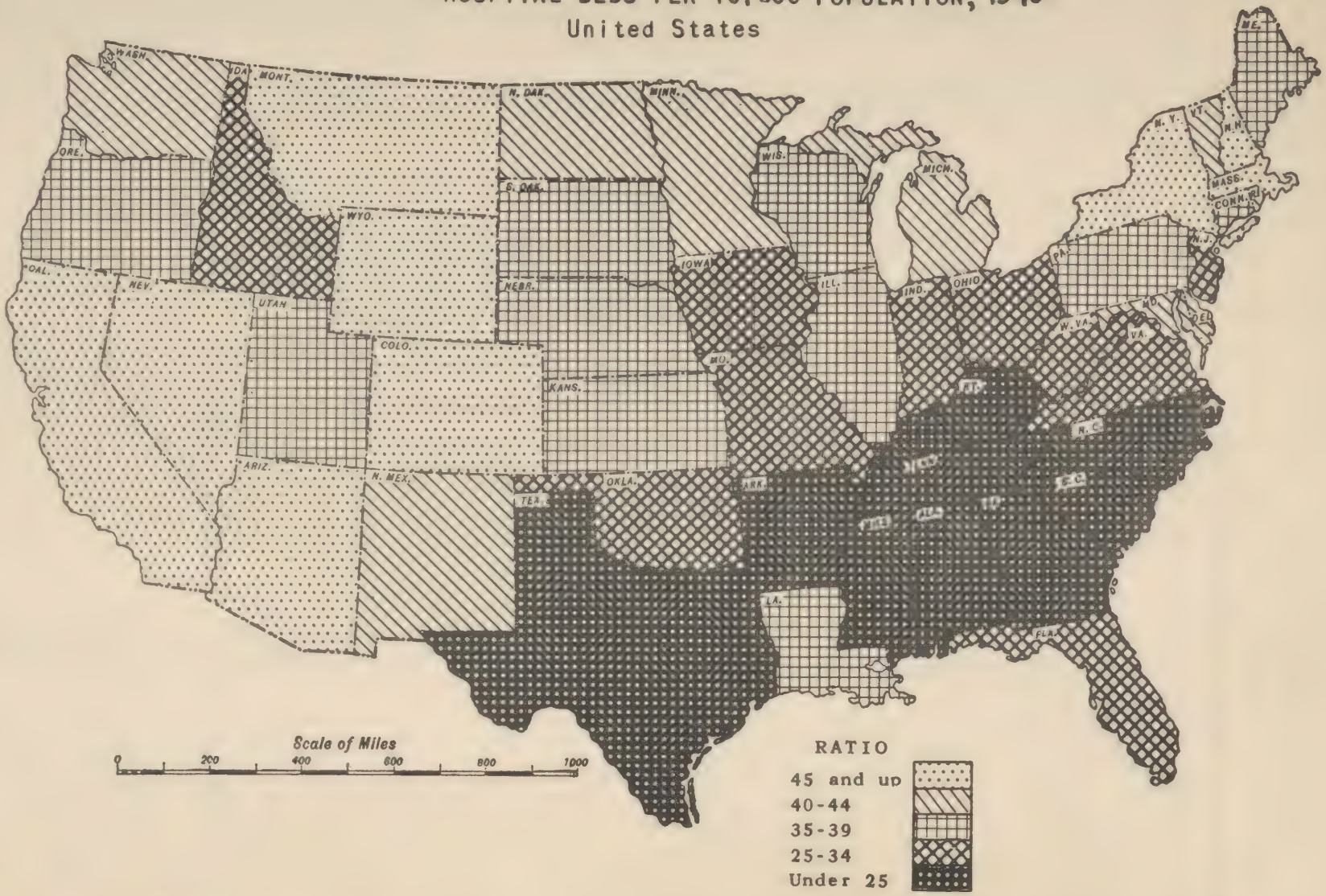
GENERAL HOSPITAL FACILITIES AND ADMISSIONS, 1940

Beds per 10,000 population			Admissions per 1,000 population		
Rank and State	Ratio	Number	Rank and State	Ratio	Number
26 UNITED STATES	35	462,360	24 UNITED STATES	70	9,219,496
1 Nevada	62	680	1 Montana	105	58,803
2 Montana	56	3,108	2 Nevada	98	10,797
3 California	53	36,851	3 Arizona	93	46,297
4 Massachusetts	52	22,466	4 Washington	90	155,952
4 Wyoming	52	1,297	5 LOUISIANA	89	210,672
6 Colorado	51	5,691	5 Minnesota	89	249,669
7 Arizona	49	2,441	7 California	88	605,429
8 New Hampshire	46	2,235	8 Massachusetts	87	373,896
9 New York	45	60,314	8 New York	87	1,169,580
10 New Mexico	44	2,351	8 Oregon	87	95,157
11 Washington	43	7,488	11 North Dakota	86	54,969
12 Delaware	42	1,119	11 Vermont	86	30,993
12 Maryland	42	7,690	13 Connecticut	85	145,955
12 Michigan	42	22,089	13 New Hampshire	85	41,883
12 Rhode Island	42	2,986	15 Wyoming	84	21,171
12 Vermont	42	1,513	15 Colorado	84	93,521
17 Minnesota	40	11,103	17 Illinois	82	648,914
17 North Dakota	40	2,546	18 Wisconsin	81	254,243
19 South Dakota	39	2,515	19 Utah	79	43,323
20 Oregon	38	4,091	20 Delaware	78	20,834
20 Wisconsin	38	12,000	21 South Dakota	76	49,081
22 Connecticut	37	6,362	22 Michigan	73	384,949
22 LOUISIANA	37	8,658	23 Maryland	71	128,928
24 Illinois	36	28,469	24 New Jersey	70	289,620
24 Kansas	36	6,501	25 Idaho	69	36,283
26 Maine	35	2,951	26 Maine	68	57,743
26 Nebraska	35	4,602	26 Pennsylvania	68	669,031
26 Pennsylvania	35	35,086	28 West Virginia	67	126,552
26 Utah	35	1,913	29 FLORIDA	65	123,297
30 New Jersey	34	14,150	29 Iowa	65	164,521
31 FLORIDA	33	6,277	31 Kansas	64	116,078
32 Missouri	32	11,967	31 Ohio	64	442,868
33 VIRGINIA	31	8,263	33 Nebraska	63	82,728
34 Idaho	30	1,550	34 New Mexico	62	32,751
35 Iowa	28	7,126	35 VIRGINIA	61	164,480
35 Ohio	28	19,635	36 Missouri	60	228,056
35 West Virginia	28	5,292	37 Indiana	58	198,036
38 Indiana	25	8,501	37 Texas	58	371,610
38 Oklahoma	25	5,882	39 NORTH CAROLINA * *	56	119,250
40 ALABAMA	24	6,884	40 GEORGIA	52	163,348
40 Texas	24	15,445	40 Rhode Island	52	36,760
42 NORTH CAROLINA * *	23	8,372	42 SOUTH CAROLINA	51	97,615
42 SOUTH CAROLINA	23	4,365	43 Oklahoma	50	116,218
44 TENNESSEE	22	6,278	44 TENNESSEE	47	136,826
45 GEORGIA	21	6,437	45 ALABAMA	42	117,816
46 KENTUCKY	19	5,361	46 KENTUCKY	40	114,984
47 ARKANSAS	18	3,451	47 MISSISSIPPI	37	81,136
48 MISSISSIPPI	15	3,363	48 ARKANSAS	31	59,461

Source: American Medical Association

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1940

United States



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from the American Medical Association

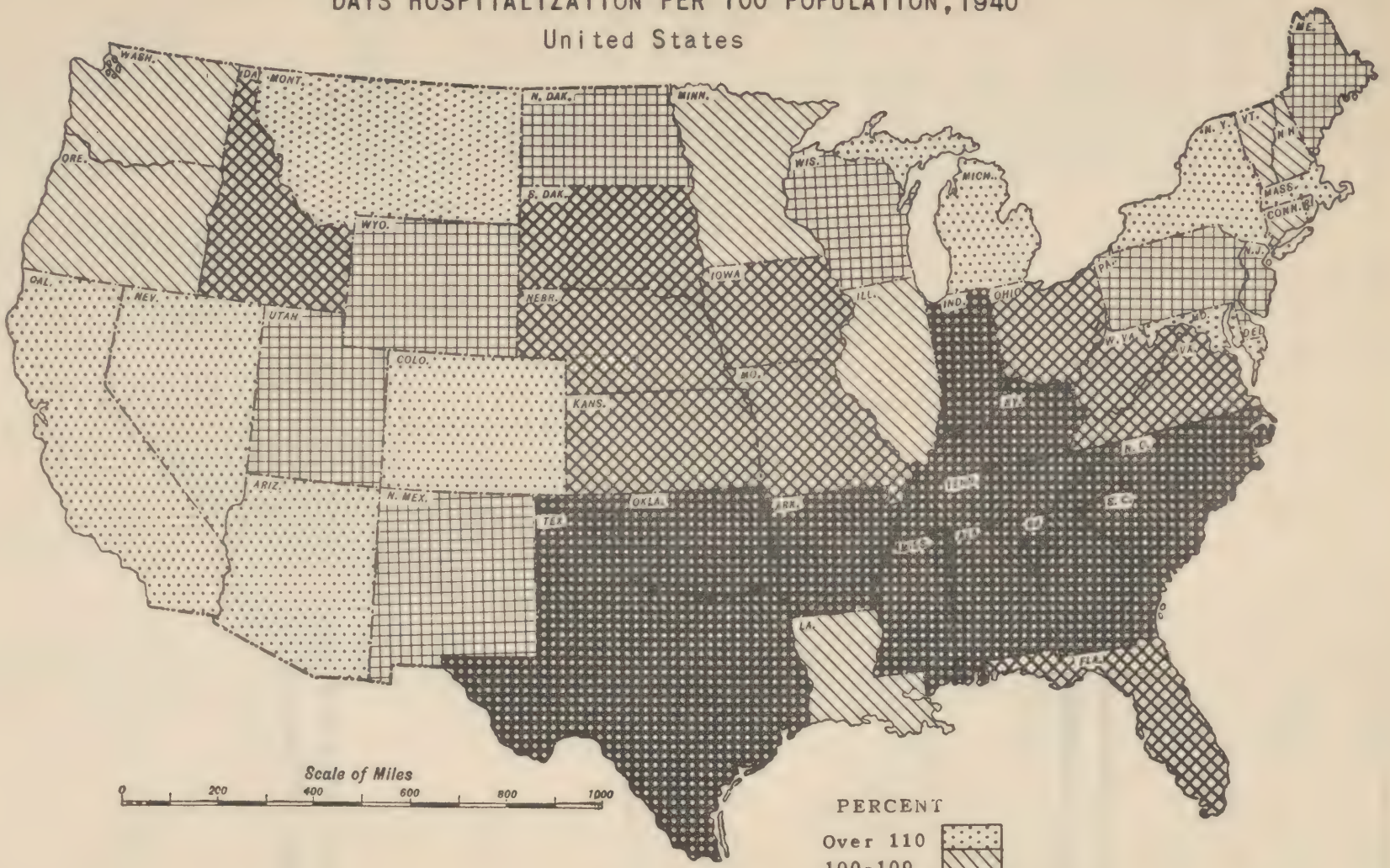
UTILIZATION OF GENERAL HOSPITAL FACILITIES, 1940

Percent beds occupied				Days hospitalization per 100 population			
	Rank and State	Percent	Beds occupied per day		Rank and State	Ratio	Number days
17	UNITED STATES	70.3	325,160	20	UNITED STATES	90	118,683,400
1	New York	78.3	47,219	1	Nevada	152	167,900
2	LOUISIANA	76.1	6,592	2	California	139	9,577,600
3	Rhode Island	75.3	2,248	3	Massachusetts	136	5,864,090
4	Connecticut	74.9	4,768	4	Montana	131	733,285
5	Illinois	74.3	21,148	5	New York	128	17,234,935
6	Maryland	73.9	5,685	6	Colorado	119	1,339,185
7	Maine	73.4	2,167	7	Arizona	115	573,415
8	Ohio	73.2	14,372	7	Rhode Island	115	820,520
9	Missouri	72.2	8,646	9	Maryland	114	2,075,025
10	Oregon	71.9	2,941	10	Michigan	110	5,771,015
11	Michigan	71.6	15,811	11	Vermont	105	376,315
12	Massachusetts	71.5	16,066	12	Minnesota	104	2,891,165
13	Pennsylvania	71.4	25,054	12	New Hampshire	104	512,095
14	Minnesota	71.3	7,921	12	Washington	104	1,804,560
15	California	71.2	26,240	15	LOUISIANA	102	2,406,080
16	New Jersey	70.7	10,007	16	Connecticut	100	1,707,470
17	SOUTH CAROLINA	70.0	3,056	16	Illinois	100	7,719,020
18	TENNESSEE	69.1	4,336	16	Oregon	100	1,073,465
19	VIRGINIA	68.7	5,674	19	Wisconsin	94	2,951,390
20	Indiana	68.4	5,818	20	Maine	93	790,955
21	Vermont	68.1	1,031	20	Wyoming	93	232,870
22	ALABAMA	67.8	4,668	22	Pennsylvania	92	9,144,710
23	Nevada	67.6	460	23	Delaware	90	240,535
24	Wisconsin	67.4	8,086	23	New Mexico	90	480,340
25	Utah	67.3	1,288	25	North Dakota	89	572,685
26	GEORGIA	67.1	4,302	26	New Jersey	88	3,652,555
27	Idaho	66.0	1,023	27	Utah	85	470,120
27	Washington	66.0	4,944	28	Kansas	84	1,507,450
29	MISSISSIPPI	65.5	2,202	29	Missouri	83	3,155,790
30	Iowa	65.0	4,632	29	South Dakota	83	533,995
31	Montana	64.6	2,009	31	Nebraska	77	1,012,510
32	Colorado	64.5	3,669	31	VIRGINIA	77	2,071,010
33	Arizona	64.4	1,571	33	Ohio	76	5,245,780
34	West Virginia	63.6	3,364	34	FLORIDA	75	1,427,515
35	Kansas	63.5	4,130	35	Idaho	71	373,395
36	New Hampshire	62.8	1,403	36	Iowa	67	1,690,680
37	ARKANSAS	62.6	2,161	37	West Virginia	65	1,227,860
38	FLORIDA	62.3	3,911	38	Indiana	62	2,123,570
39	North Dakota	61.6	1,563	39	ALABAMA	60	1,703,820
40	NORTH CAROLINA * *	60.8	5,093	40	SOUTH CAROLINA	59	1,115,440
41	Nebraska	60.3	2,774	41	Oklahoma	54	1,258,520
42	KENTUCKY	60.2	3,229	41	TENNESSEE	54	1,582,640
43	Texas	59.4	9,179	43	NORTH CAROLINA * *	52	1,858,945
44	Delaware	58.9	659	43	Texas	52	3,350,335
45	Oklahoma	58.6	3,448	45	GEORGIA	50	1,576,800
46	South Dakota	58.2	1,463	46	KENTUCKY	41	1,178,585
47	New Mexico	56.0	1,316	47	ARKANSAS	40	788,765
48	Wyoming	49.2	638	48	MISSISSIPPI	37	803,730

Source: American Medical Association

DAYS HOSPITALIZATION PER 100 POPULATION, 1940

United States



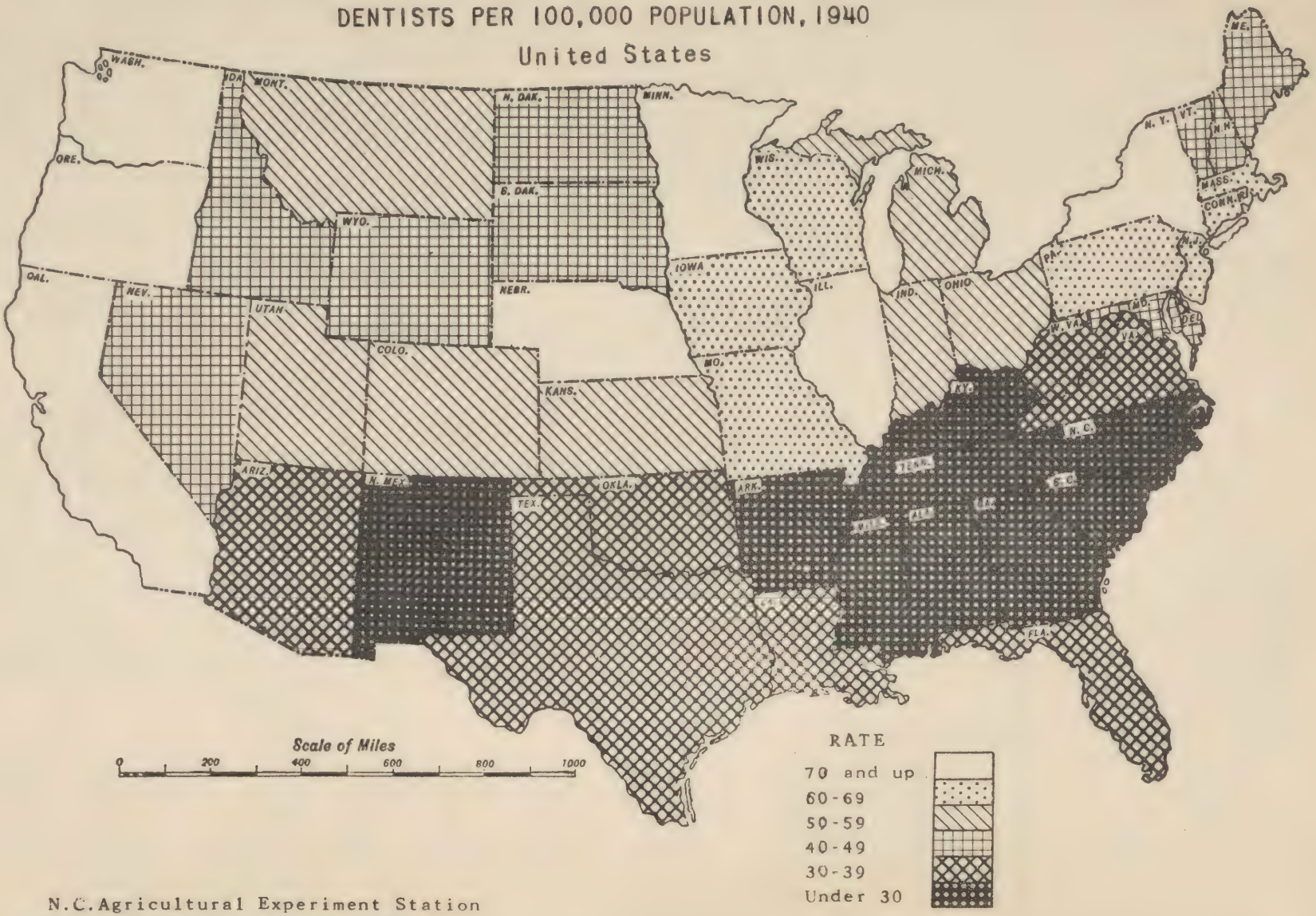
N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census

TOTAL DENTISTS, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, AND NURSES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION, 1940.

Dentists			Physicians and Surgeons			Trained Nurses and Student Nurses		
Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio
16	UNITED STATES	58	16	UNITED STATES	125	20	UNITED STATES	270
1	California	78	1	New York	193	1	Massachusetts	488
2	New York	76	2	Massachusetts	164	2	Connecticut	443
2	Oregon	76	3	Maryland	161	3	New Hampshire	403
4	Illinois	75	4	California	158	4	New York	398
5	Minnesota	74	5	Colorado	146	5	California	395
6	Washington	72	5	Illinois	146	6	Maryland	350
7	Nebraska	70	7	Connecticut	145	6	Vermont	350
8	Wisconsin	67	8	New Jersey	141	8	Minnesota	341
9	Massachusetts	65	9	Missouri	132	9	Delaware	339
10	Iowa	64	10	Nevada	130	9	New Jersey	339
10	New Jersey	64	10	Ohio	130	11	Colorado	333
12	Connecticut	63	10	Pennsylvania	130	12	Washington	329
13	Missouri	60	10	Rhode Island	130	13	Oregon	327
13	Pennsylvania	60	14	Oregon	128	14	Rhode Island	313
15	Colorado	59	14	Vermont	128	15	Maine	302
16	Kansas	56	16	Delaware	125	16	Arizona	298
16	Utah	56	17	Minnesota	122	17	Montana	296
18	Ohio	54	18	Nebraska	120	18	Illinois	289
19	Indiana	53	18	Washington	120	19	Pennsylvania	284
19	Rhode Island	53	20	Michigan	117	20	Ohio	267
21	Michigan	50	21	Iowa	115	21	Michigan	263
21	Montana	50	21	Kansas	115	22	Wisconsin	256
23	Nevada	49	23	New Hampshire	114	23	Nevada	251
23	Wyoming	49	24	Indiana	113	24	FLORIDA	250
25	Maryland	48	25	Arizona	112	25	Utah	242
26	South Dakota	47	26	FLORIDA	108	26	North Dakota	236
27	New Hampshire	46	26	Wisconsin	108	27	Kansas	219
28	Maine	44	28	Maine	105	28	Iowa	216
29	Vermont	42	29	Utah	100	28	Missouri	216
30	Idaho	41	30	LOUISIANA	99	28	Nebraska	216
30	North Dakota	41	31	VIRGINIA	98	31	South Dakota	213
32	Delaware	39	32	Texas	97	32	VIRGINIA	210
33	FLORIDA	38	33	Oklahoma	96	33	Indiana	209
34	LOUISIANA	33	34	Montana	94	34	Idaho	203
35	Oklahoma	32	34	TENNESSEE	94	35	Wyoming	202
35	VIRGINIA	32	36	West Virginia	91	36	LOUISIANA	181
37	Arizona	31	37	Wyoming	90	37	Texas	176
37	Texas	31	38	KENTUCKY	89	38	NORTH CAROLINA *	175
37	West Virginia	31	39	ARKANSAS	86	39	West Virginia	161
40	TENNESSEE	29	40	GEORGIA	82	40	SOUTH CAROLINA	160
41	KENTUCKY	28	41	New Mexico	80	41	TENNESSEE	159
42	GEORGIA	26	41	North Dakota	80	42	New Mexico	152
43	NORTH CAROLINA *	22	43	Idaho	78	43	GEORGIA	145
44	ALABAMA	21	43	South Dakota	78	44	Oklahoma	134
44	New Mexico	21	45	NORTH CAROLINA *	72	45	KENTUCKY	131
46	ARKANSAS	20	46	ALABAMA	66	46	ALABAMA	118
47	MISSISSIPPI	19	46	SOUTH CAROLINA	66	47	ARKANSAS	96
47	SOUTH CAROLINA	19	48	MISSISSIPPI	61	48	MISSISSIPPI	92

Source: United States Census, 1940.



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census

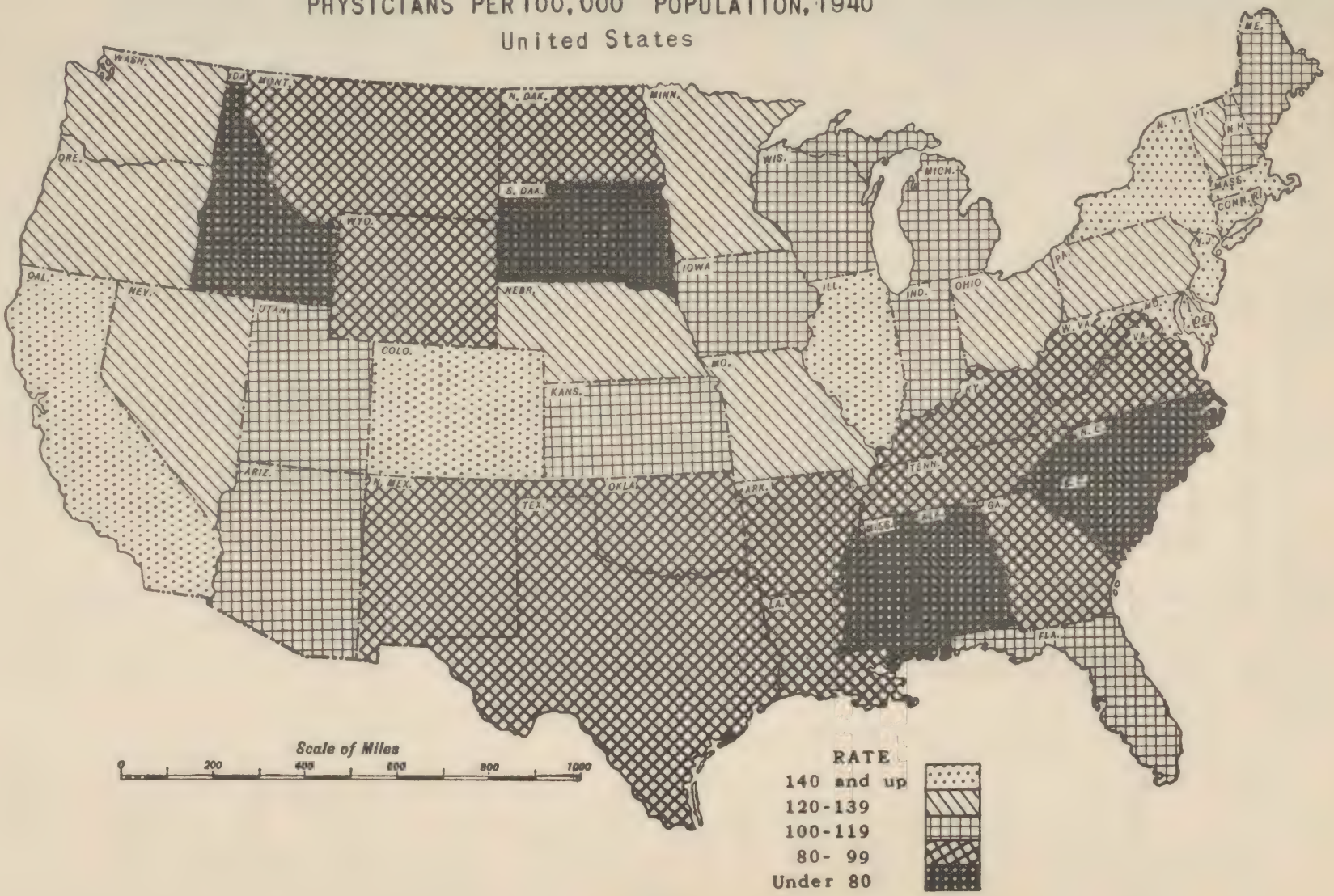
WHITE DENTISTS, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, AND NURSES PER 100,000 WHITE POPULATION, 1940

Dentists		Physicians and Surgeons		Trained Nurses and Student Nurses	
Rank and State	Rate	Rank and State	Rate	Rank and State	Rate
16 UNITED STATES	58	13 UNITED STATES	136	21 UNITED STATES	295
1 California	80	1 New York	200	1 Massachusetts	494
2 New York	78	2 Maryland	186	2 Connecticut	452
3 Illinois	77	3 Massachusetts	165	3 Maryland	412
3 Oregon	77	4 California	162	4 California	410
5 Minnesota	75	5 Illinois	150	5 New York	404
6 Washington	73	6 LOUISIANA	149	6 New Hampshire	403
7 Nebraska	70	7 Colorado	147	7 Delaware	388
8 New Jersey	67	7 Connecticut	147	8 New Jersey	356
8 Wisconsin	67	9 New Jersey	146	9 Vermont	350
10 Massachusetts	65	10 FLORIDA	142	10 Minnesota	343
11 Connecticut	64	11 MISSISSIPPI	141	11 Colorado	337
11 Iowa	64	12 Delaware	140	12 Washington	335
13 Missouri	63	13 Nevada	136	13 Arizona	333
14 Pennsylvania	61	14 Missouri	135	14 Oregon	330
15 Colorado	59	15 Ohio	134	15 FLORIDA	324
16 Kansas	58	15 Pennsylvania	134	16 Rhode Island	318
17 Ohio	56	17 Rhode Island	131	17 Montana	306
17 Utah	56	18 Arizona	129	18 Maine	303
19 Maryland	55	18 Oregon	129	19 Illinois	301
20 Indiana	54	20 Vermont	128	20 Pennsylvania	296
21 Rhode Island	53	21 Minnesota	123	21 Ohio	279
22 Michigan	52	22 VIRGINIA	122	22 LOUISIANA	275
22 Nevada	52	22 Washington	122	23 Michigan	272
24 Montana	51	24 Nebraska	120	24 Nevada	263
25 LOUISIANA	50	25 Michigan	119	25 VIRGINIA	259
25 Wyoming	50	26 GEORGIA	118	26 Wisconsin	258
27 FLORIDA	49	27 Kansas	117	27 SOUTH CAROLINA	256
27 South Dakota	49	28 Iowa	116	28 Utah	244
29 New Hampshire	46	29 Indiana	115	29 North Dakota	239
30 Maine	45	30 New Hampshire	114	30 Kansas	226
31 Delaware	43	31 Texas	111	30 NORTH CAROLINA *	226
31 MISSISSIPPI	43	32 SOUTH CAROLINA	110	32 Missouri	219
33 Vermont	42	33 ARKANSAS	109	32 Nebraska	219
34 Idaho	41	33 Wisconsin	109	32 South Dakota	219
34 North Dakota	41	35 Maine	105	35 Iowa	217
36 VIRGINIA	39	36 TENNESSEE	104	36 Indiana	216
37 GEORGIA	38	37 Oklahoma	102	37 MISSISSIPPI	209
38 Arizona	35	38 Utah	101	38 Wyoming	206
38 Texas	35	39 Montana	98	39 Idaho	205
40 Oklahoma	34	40 ALABAMA	95	40 Texas	201
41 TENNESSEE	32	41 NORTH CAROLINA *	94	41 GEORGIA	195
41 West Virginia	32	41 West Virginia	94	42 TENNESSEE	182
43 ALABAMA	30	43 KENTUCKY	93	43 West Virginia	169
43 SOUTH CAROLINA	30	44 Wyoming	92	44 ALABAMA	159
45 KENTUCKY	29	45 New Mexico	86	44 New Mexico	159
46 NORTH CAROLINA *	28	46 North Dakota	81	46 Oklahoma	144
47 ARKANSAS	24	46 South Dakota	81	47 KENTUCKY	138
48 New Mexico	23	48 Idaho	79	48 ARKANSAS	124

Source: United States Census, 1940.

PHYSICIANS PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1940

United States



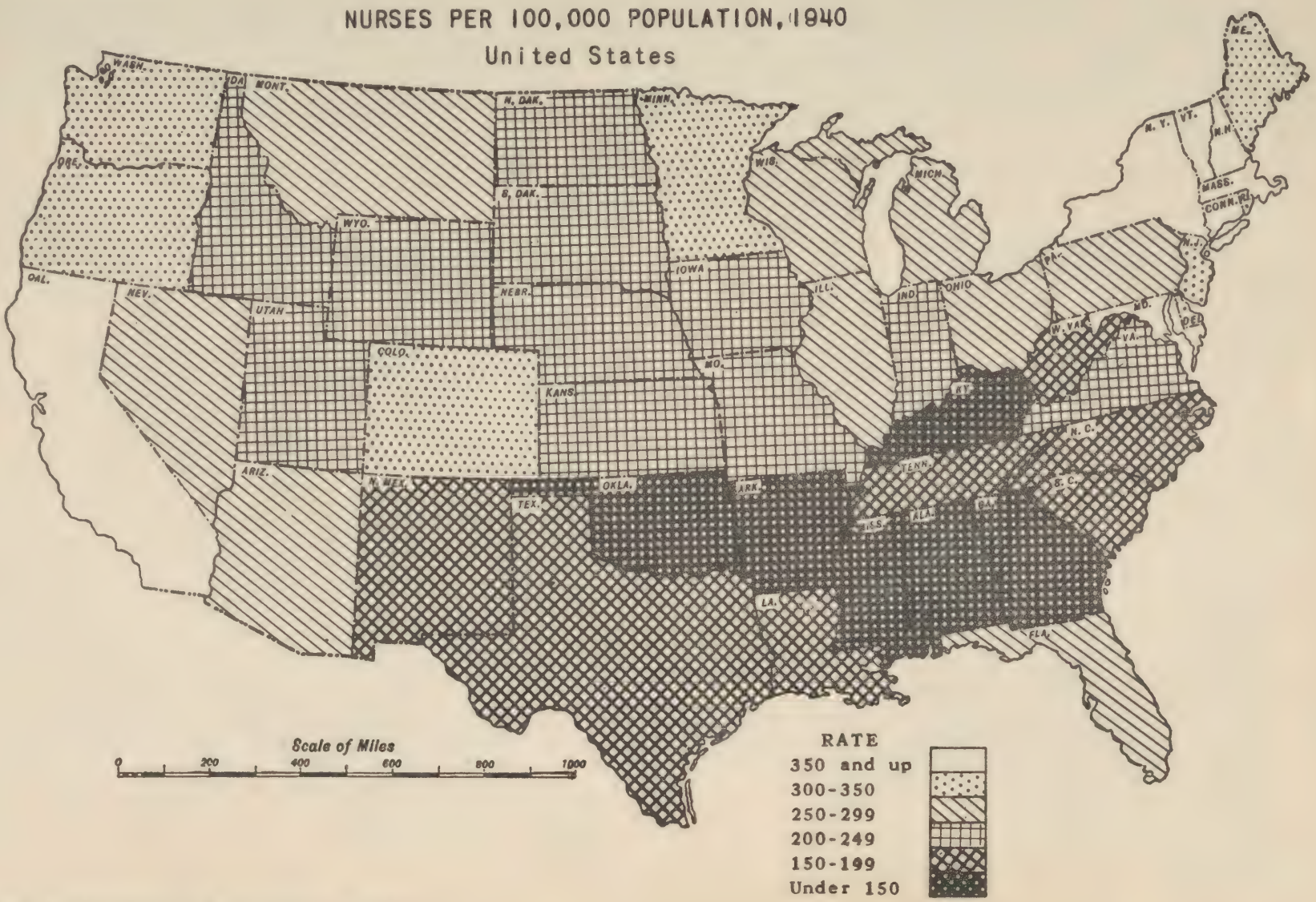
N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census

NONWHITE DENTISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND NURSES PER 100,000 NONWHITE POPULATION, 1940.

Dentists			Physicians and Surgeons			Trained nurses and Student nurses		
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
27	UNITED STATES	12	26	UNITED STATES	28	19	UNITED STATES	54
1	Wyoming	241	1	Missouri	82	1	Montana	316
2	Idaho	179	2	Massachusetts	76	2	New York	278
3	Massachusetts	56	3	Illinois	72	3	Vermont	235
4	Montana	53	4	Oregon	71	4	Idaho	179
5	Connecticut	50	4	Colorado	71	5	Missouri	172
6	Colorado	47	6	California	61	6	Oregon	122
7	Oregon	43	7	Michigan	60	7	Utah	108
7	Rhode Island	43	8	New Jersey	59	8	Massachusetts	96
9	California	42	8	Kansas	59	9	Arizona	92
9	Washington	42	10	Iowa	58	10	California	88
11	Illinois	30	11	Nebraska	55	11	North Dakota	76
12	Pennsylvania	28	12	New York	54	12	Colorado	65
13	Indiana	27	13	Indiana	51	13	Illinois	63
13	Nebraska	27	14	Connecticut	50	13	New Mexico	63
15	New Jersey	25	15	Pennsylvania	48	15	VIRGINIA	60
16	New York	24	16	Ohio	47	16	South Dakota	59
16	Ohio	24	17	TENNESSEE	44	17	Washington	58
16	Wisconsin	24	18	KENTUCKY	43	18	Kansas	56
19	Iowa	23	19	West Virginia	40	19	FLORIDA	52
20	West Virginia	22	20	Minnesota	39	19	TENNESSEE	52
21	Minnesota	21	21	Maine	37	21	GEORGIA	51
22	Kansas	20	22	Maryland	36	21	Michigan	51
22	Missouri	20	22	Oklahoma	36	23	Nevada	48
24	Michigan	18	24	Washington	34	23	Wisconsin	48
25	TENNESSEE	15	25	Wisconsin	32	25	NORTH CAROLINA *	46
26	Delaware	14	26	Utah	27	26	Oklahoma	44
26	KENTUCKY	14	27	Delaware	25	27	New Jersey	43
26	Utah	14	27	VIRGINIA	25	28	KENTUCKY	42
29	Maryland	10	29	Texas	18	28	Maryland	42
29	VIRGINIA	10	30	FLORIDA	17	30	ALABAMA	41
31	Texas	9	30	NORTH CAROLINA *	17	31	Pennsylvania	40
32	FLORIDA	8	30	Rhode Island	17	32	Maine	37
32	Oklahoma	8	33	Nevada	16	32	West Virginia	37
34	ARKANSAS	6	34	ARKANSAS	15	34	Ohio	32
34	NORTH CAROLINA *	6	34	GEORGIA	15	35	SOUTH CAROLINA	31
36	GEORGIA	5	36	Arizona	12	36	Connecticut	30
36	SOUTH CAROLINA	5	37	LOUISIANA	11	36	Indiana	30
38	ALABAMA	4	38	ALABAMA	10	38	Minnesota	26
38	LOUISIANA	4	39	SOUTH CAROLINA	9	38	Rhode Island	26
40	Arizona	3	40	MISSISSIPPI	5	38	Texas	26
40	MISSISSIPPI	3	41	South Dakota	4	41	Delaware	25
40	New Mexico	3	42	New Mexico	3	42	LOUISIANA	14
43	Maine	0	43	Idaho	0	43	ARKANSAS	13
43	Nevada	0	43	Montana	0	44	Iowa	12
43	New Hampshire	0	43	New Hampshire	0	44	MISSISSIPPI	12
43	North Dakota	0	43	North Dakota	0	46	Nebraska	11
43	South Dakota	0	43	Vermont	0	47	New Hampshire	0
43	Vermont	0	43	Wyoming	0	47	Wyoming	0

Source: United States Census, 1940



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

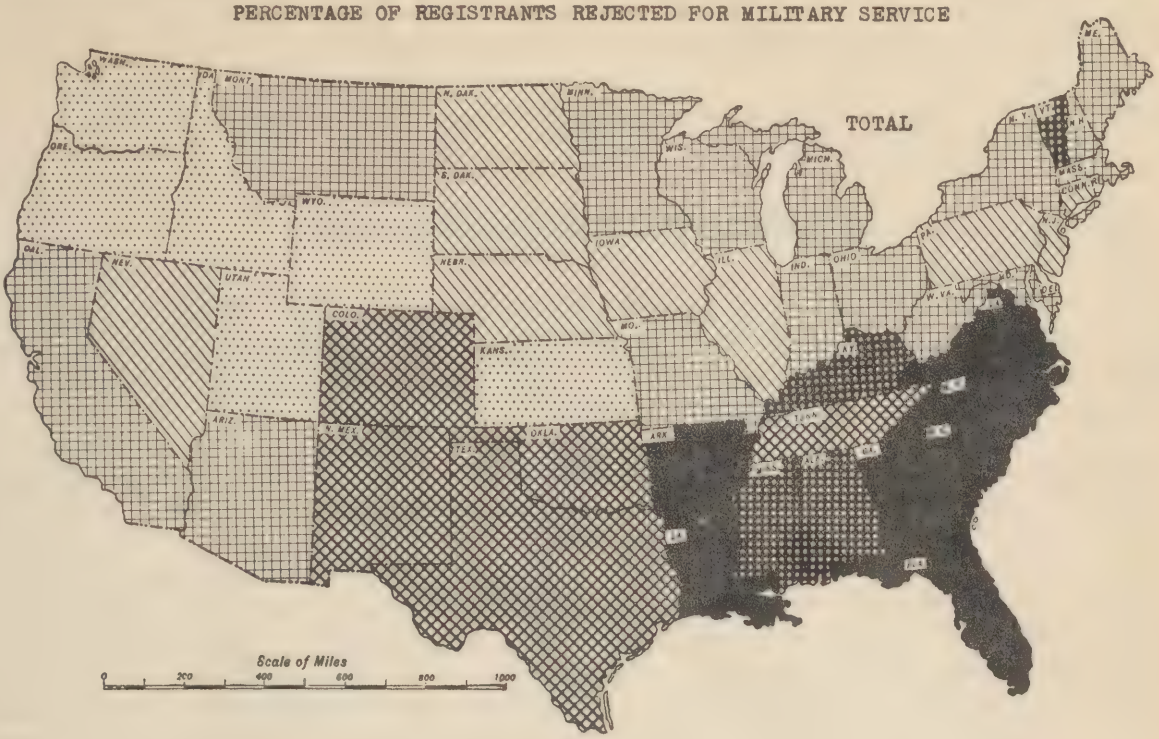
Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census

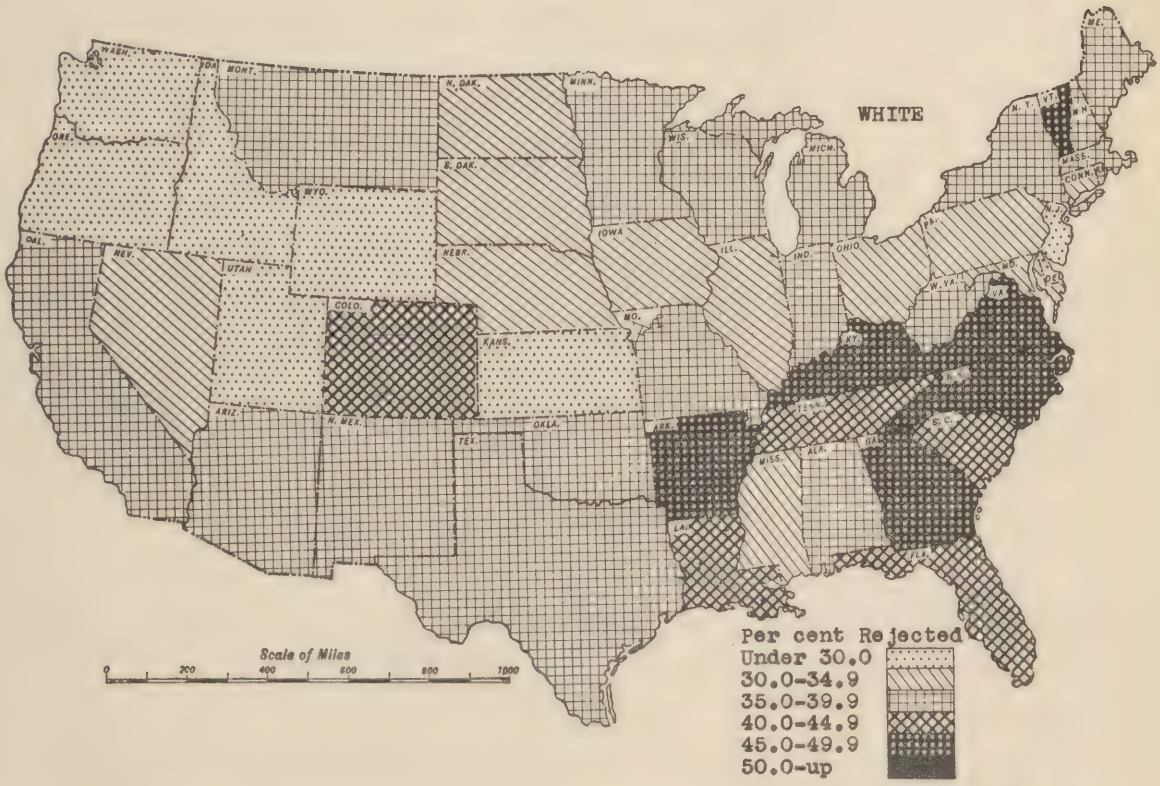
PERCENTAGE OF REGISTRANTS REJECTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE
(At local boards and induction stations) February 1943 through August 1943)
Preliminary

All Registrants			White Registrants			Negro Registrants		
Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
32	UNITED STATES	39.2	23	UNITED STATES	36.0	38	UNITED STATES	56.9
1	Oregon	24.4	1	Oregon	24.4	*	Arizona	
2	Kansas	25.4	2	Kansas	24.8	*	Colorado	
3	Utah	26.1	3	Utah	26.0	*	Idaho	
4	Washington	28.2	4	Washington	28.0	*	Iowa	
5	Wyoming	29.1	5	Delaware	28.2	*	Maine	
6	Idaho	29.3	6	Idaho	29.0	*	Minnesota	
7	Connecticut	31.0	7	New Jersey	29.1	*	Montana	
8	South Dakota	31.1	8	Wyoming	29.2	*	Nebraska	
9	Nebraska	31.6	9	Connecticut	30.4	*	Nevada	
10	Pennsylvania	31.8	10	Pennsylvania	30.9	*	New Hampshire	
11	Delaware	31.9	11	South Dakota	31.1	*	New Mexico	
12	Illinois	32.9	12	Nebraska	31.3	*	North Dakota	
12	Nevada	32.9	13	Illinois	31.6	*	Oregon	
14	New Jersey	33.0	14	Maryland	32.4	*	Rhode Island	
15	Iowa	33.1	15	Nevada	32.6	*	South Dakota	
16	North Dakota	33.8	16	MISSISSIPPI	32.9	*	Utah	
17	California	35.6	17	Iowa	33.0	*	Vermont	
18	Minnesota	35.7	18	North Dakota	33.7	*	Washington	
19	Ohio	35.8	19	Ohio	34.8	*	Wisconsin	
20	Indiana	36.2	20	California	35.2	*	Wyoming	
21	Montana	36.5	20	Indiana	35.2	21	Kansas	33.4
22	Missouri	37.2	22	Missouri	35.4	22	West Virginia	41.0
23	Rhode Island	37.3	23	Minnesota	35.6	23	Illinois	41.8
24	Michigan	37.4	24	Michigan	36.3	24	Pennsylvania	43.1
24	Maryland	37.4	25	Montana	36.5	25	North Dakota	44.5
26	Maine	37.5	26	New York	36.8	26	Delaware	44.7
27	Massachusetts	37.7	27	Rhode Island	37.2	27	Connecticut	45.1
27	New York	37.7	28	Maine	37.4	28	California	46.4
27	West Virginia	37.7	28	Massachusetts	37.4	29	Ohio	46.9
30	New Hampshire	38.9	28	West Virginia	37.4	30	New York	48.0
30	Wisconsin	38.9	31	Oklahoma	38.2	31	Indiana	48.3
32	Arizona	39.0	32	Arizona	38.4	32	KENTUCKY	49.7
33	New Mexico	40.1	33	Wisconsin	38.7	33	Missouri	50.4
34	Oklahoma	40.6	34	New Hampshire	38.9	34	Michigan	51.2
35	Texas	42.9	35	Texas	39.4	35	Massachusetts	52.4
36	Colorado	43.1	36	ALABAMA	39.5	36	Maryland	53.1
37	TENNESSEE	44.7	37	New Mexico	39.9	37	MISSISSIPPI	54.2
38	MISSISSIPPI	45.0	38	TENNESSEE	40.1	38	Oklahoma	55.9
39	KENTUCKY	45.4	39	FLORIDA	41.4	39	TENNESSEE	57.4
40	Vermont	45.7	40	LOUISIANA	42.5	40	GEORGIA	57.8
41	ALABAMA	49.0	41	SOUTH CAROLINA	42.9	40	Texas	57.8
42	GEORGIA	51.5	42	Colorado	43.0	42	ALABAMA	61.0
43	VIRGINIA	52.2	43	KENTUCKY	45.1	43	VIRGINIA	63.9
44	LOUISIANA	52.6	44	VIRGINIA	45.5	44	LOUISIANA	64.0
45	FLORIDA	53.2	45	Vermont	45.7	45	FLORIDA	65.8
46	ARKANSAS	55.9	46	ARKANSAS	46.9	46	SOUTH CAROLINA	69.4
46	SOUTH CAROLINA	55.9	46	GEORGIA	46.9	47	ARKANSAS	70.9
48	NORTH CAROLINA	56.8	48	NORTH CAROLINA	49.2	48	NORTH CAROLINA	71.5

* States having less than 0.3 per cent of total Negro registrants are omitted.
Source: U.S. Senate Hearings Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education.

PERCENTAGE OF REGISTRANTS REJECTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE





N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from U.S. Senate Hearings
Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education

Limitations of Selective Service Data

The data on Selective Service rejections are not only of a preliminary character but are subject to other limitations. Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, Chief of the Medical Division, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, has the following to say about rejection rates:

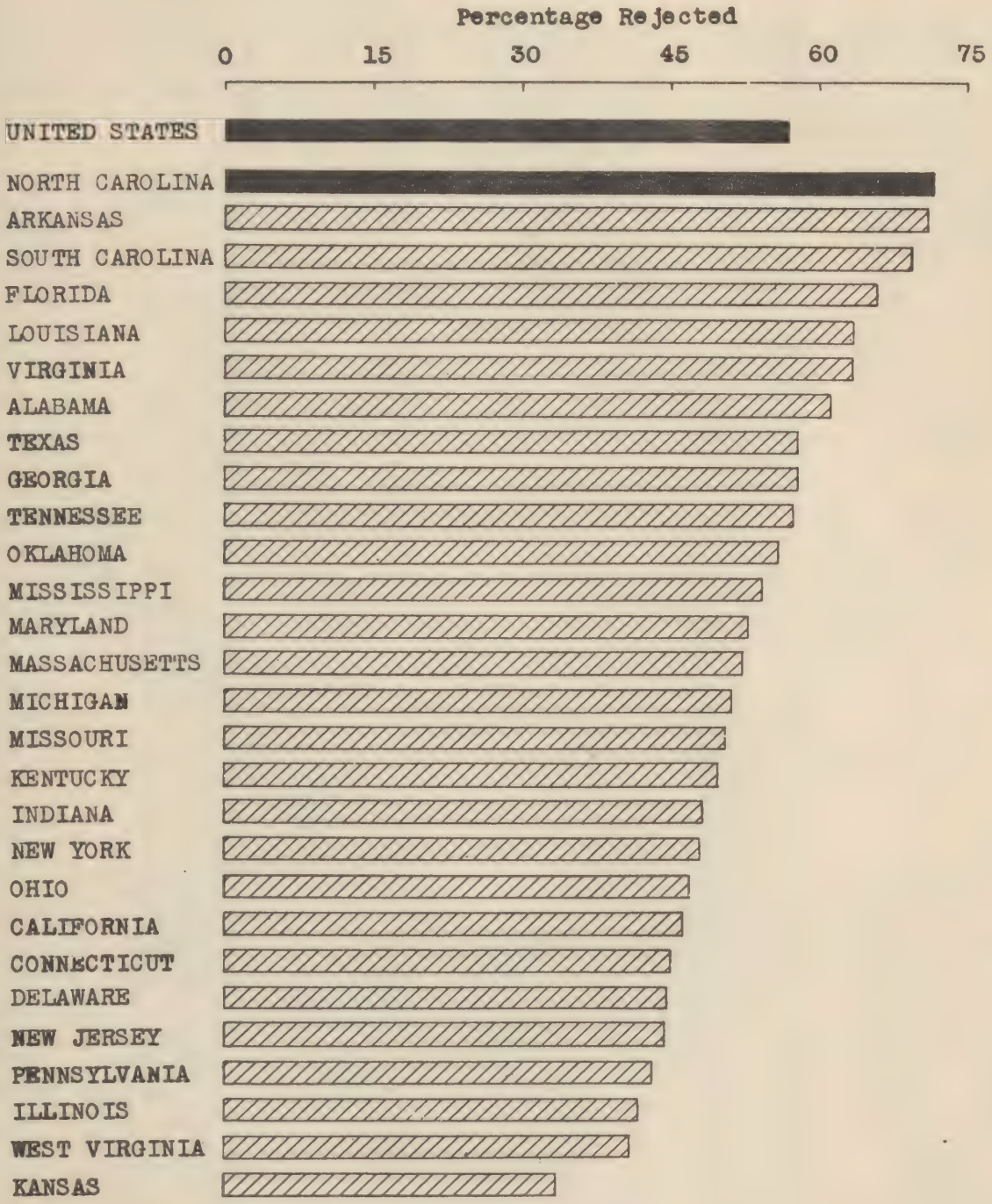
> "It is important to remember that, so far, the discussion has dwelt only on primary defects, i.e., the principal cause of rejection.
>
> Rejection rates based upon the nember of registrants rejected for military service per 1,000 men examined have limitation in their use as criteria of good civilian health. Rejection rates are dependent upon too many factors, as for instance (1) changes in standards for induction,(2) changing deferment policies, (3) varying numbers of registrants by age, race, urban-rural areas all of which introduce variables correctable only through the calculation of specific rejection rates, (4) whether a registrant is coming up for the first, second, third, or fourth examination and (5) how far military standards exceed those required of normal civilian living. Selective Service therefore regards the rejection rate per 1,000 examined as useful in measuring the Nation's health only in terms of the limitations placed upon such rates....." 1/

These data published herewith are preliminary and are of limited scientific value because they apply to a very short period of time - February through August 1943. The table on page 60 of this publication which shows the North Carolina rejection rate to be only 48.1 per cent, was based on a sample of all data available from the beginning of this war through March 1943. Obviously, the rejection rate must have risen considerably after March. Perhaps there were many 4-F's coming up for the second and third examinations.

Until more complete data become available, we can not be sure as to the significance and importance of Selective Service rejection rates.

1/ U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education Hearings, Part V, Washington, D. C., July 10, 11, and 12, 1944, Page 1626.

PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO REGISTRANTS REJECTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from U.S.Senate Hearings Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education

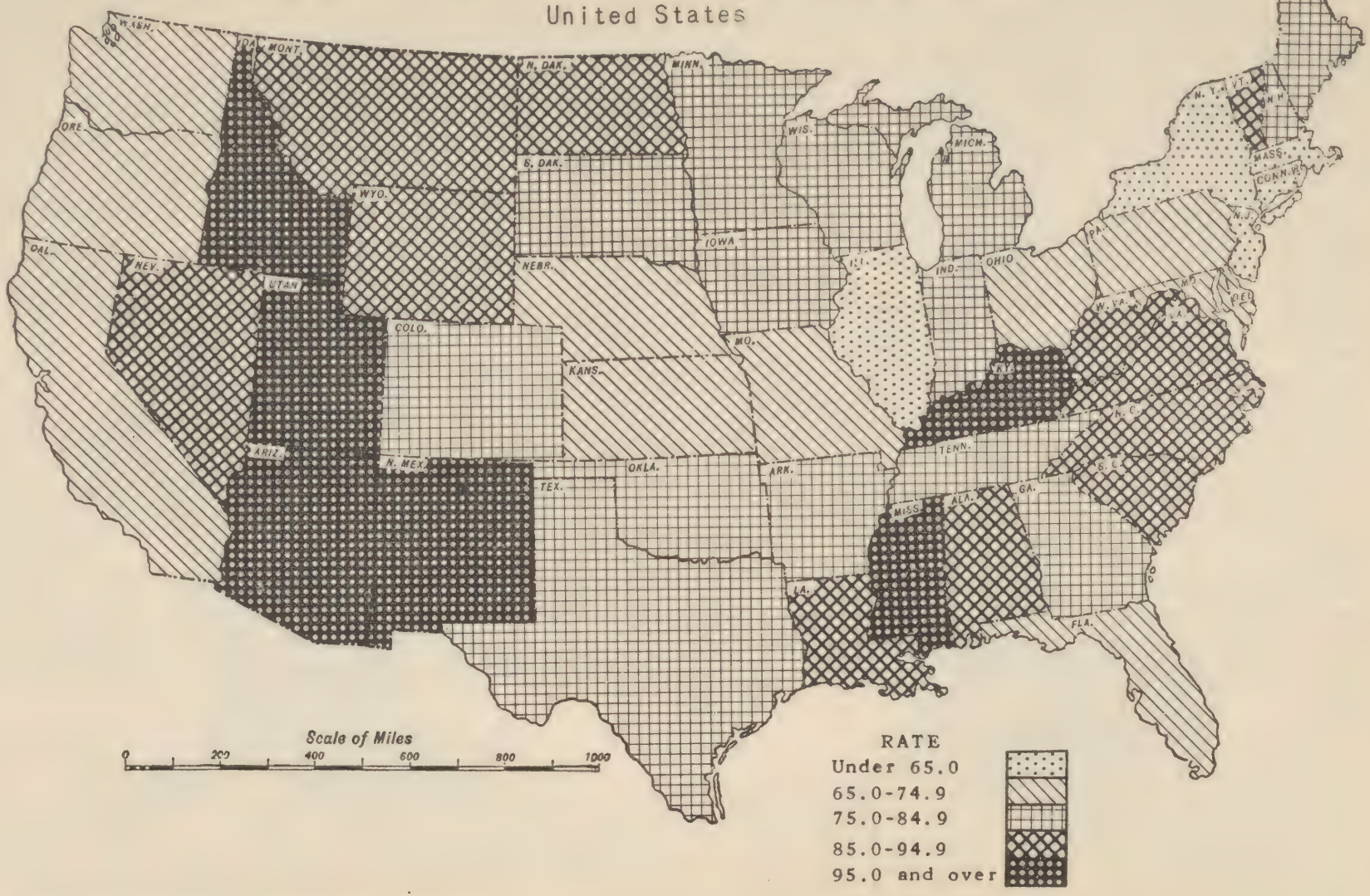
LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OF AGE, 1940.

Total			White			Nonwhite		
Rank and State		Rate	Rank and State		Rate	Rank and State		Rate
17	UNITED STATES	73.7	17	UNITED STATES	72.5	26	UNITED STATES	83.3
1	New Jersey	56.4	1	New Jersey	55.4	1	New Mexico	53.1
2	New York	56.7	2	New York	56.9	1	New York	53.1
3	Connecticut	60.0	3	Connecticut	59.7	3	Vermont	58.8
4	Rhode Island	61.1	4	Rhode Island	60.6	4	KENTUCKY	60.3
5	Massachusetts	62.5	5	Massachusetts	62.3	5	Iowa	60.9
6	Illinois	63.5	6	Illinois	63.6	6	Illinois	61.4
7	California	68.0	7	California	67.8	7	TENNESSEE	61.8
8	Missouri	68.2	8	Pennsylvania	68.0	8	Missouri	63.0
9	Pennsylvania	68.3	9	Delaware	68.2	9	Texas	63.5
10	Ohio	69.0	10	Missouri	68.6	10	Kansas	66.4
11	Kansas	69.8	11	Maryland	68.8	11	Ohio	67.1
12	FLORIDA	70.1	12	Ohio	69.1	12	Indiana	67.3
12	Oregon	70.1	13	Oregon	69.7	13	FLORIDA	67.6
14	Delaware	70.3	14	Kansas	69.9	14	Michigan	67.8
15	Washington	70.7	15	Washington	70.2	15	New Hampshire	68.0
16	Maryland	72.4	16	FLORIDA	71.2	16	Connecticut	71.3
17	Nebraska	72.7	17	Nebraska	72.7	17	California	71.4
18	New Hampshire	75.0	18	New Hampshire	75.0	18	West Virginia	71.9
19	Wisconsin	76.1	19	Wisconsin	75.8	19	Massachusetts	72.0
20	TENNESSEE	76.5	20	GEORGIA	77.4	20	Pennsylvania	72.4
21	Indiana	77.2	21	Indiana	77.7	21	New Jersey	72.9
22	Iowa	78.1	22	Iowa	78.2	22	Colorado	73.1
23	Michigan	78.8	23	LOUISIANA	78.7	23	Nebraska	74.5
23	Texas	78.8	24	Michigan	79.4	24	ARKANSAS	75.8
25	Oklahoma	80.3	25	TENNESSEE	80.0	25	Oklahoma	79.6
26	Colorado	80.7	26	Oklahoma	80.4	26	Delaware	83.2
27	Minnesota	81.0	27	Minnesota	80.5	27	Maine	88.5
28	Maine	81.8	28	Colorado	80.8	28	Idaho	89.3
29	GEORGIA	82.0	29	South Dakota	81.4	29	Maryland	89.6
30	ARKANSAS	82.9	30	Texas	81.6	30	GEORGIA	89.9
31	South Dakota	83.7	31	Maine	81.8	31	Rhode Island	93.6
32	LOUISIANA	85.0	32	Nevada	81.9	32	ALABAMA	95.9
33	Nevada	85.2	33	SOUTH CAROLINA	83.3	32	LOUISIANA	95.9
34	VIRGINIA	88.1	34	VIRGINIA	84.6	34	Washington	96.0
35	ALABAMA	90.0	35	ARKANSAS	85.4	35	Utah	96.5
35	NORTH CAROLINA *	90.0	35	NORTH CAROLINA *	85.4	36	VIRGINIA	98.6
37	Vermont	90.1	37	ALABAMA	86.7	37	Oregon	98.7
38	Wyoming	90.3	38	MISSISSIPPI	87.6	38	NORTH CAROLINA *	101.6
39	North Dakota	91.8	39	Wyoming	89.4	39	Arizona	103.0
40	Montana	93.4	40	Vermont	90.1	40	SOUTH CAROLINA	109.3
41	West Virginia	93.8	41	North Dakota	90.3	41	MISSISSIPPI	110.2
42	SOUTH CAROLINA	94.3	42	Montana	90.7	42	Wisconsin	117.0
43	KENTUCKY	97.6	43	West Virginia	95.4	43	Minnesota	142.9
44	Arizona	98.5	44	Arizona	97.8	44	South Dakota	151.0
45	MISSISSIPPI	99.0	45	Idaho	100.5	45	Nevada	151.2
46	Idaho	100.4	46	KENTUCKY	100.9	46	Wyoming	161.1
47	Utah	104.3	47	Utah	104.4	47	Montana	180.0
48	New Mexico	119.8	48	New Mexico	124.8	48	North Dakota	188.1

Source: United States Vital Statistics, 1940.

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OF AGE, 1940

United States



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census

| | | |

PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS, 1942.

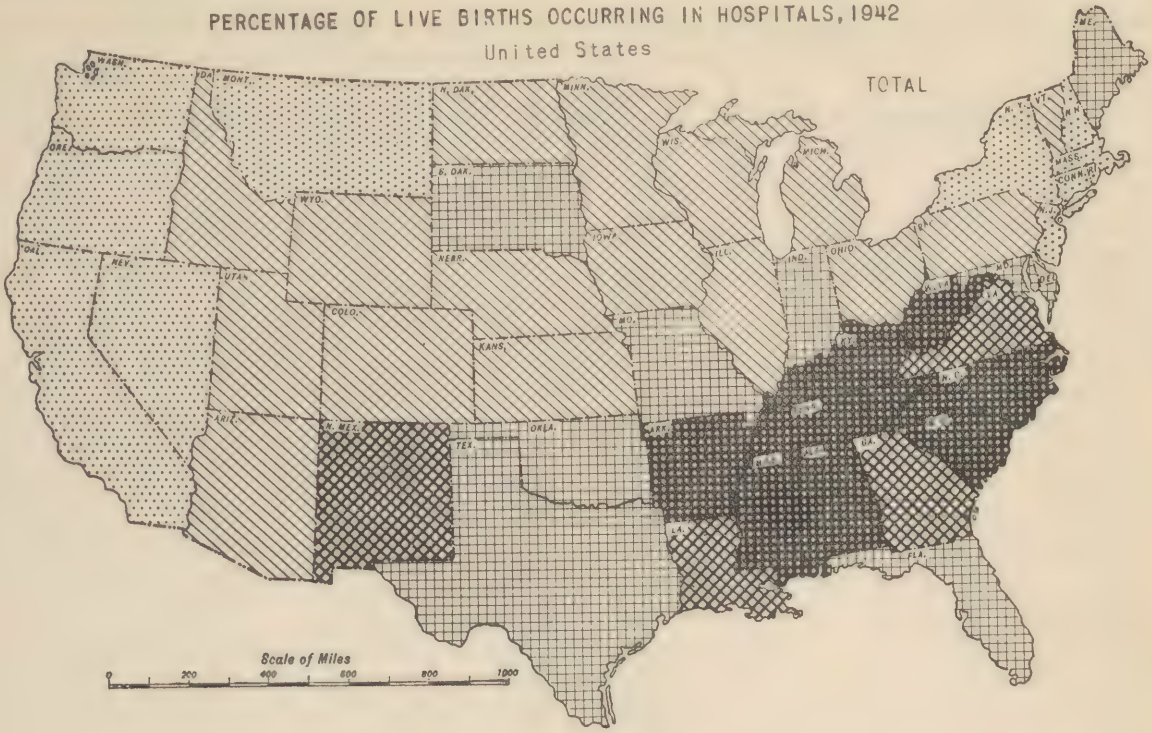
Total			White			Negro		
Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
31	UNITED STATES	67.9	25	UNITED STATES	72.7	36	UNITED STATES	28.9
1	Connecticut	95.9	1	Connecticut	96.1	1	Idaho	100.0
2	Washington	94.5	2	Washington	94.7	1	Oregon	100.0
3	Oregon	93.4	3	Oregon	93.5	3	Nevada	93.3
4	New York	92.2	4	California	92.5	4	Washington	91.4
5	California	92.1	5	New York	92.3	5	Utah	90.9
6	Massachusetts	91.7	6	Nevada	92.0	6	New York	89.8
7	Nevada	91.2	7	Massachusetts	91.8	7	Connecticut	88.5
8	New Jersey	90.2	8	New Jersey	91.1	8	Minnesota	86.7
9	Montana	89.2	9	Montana	90.0	9	Rhode Island	83.6
10	Rhode Island	87.5	10	Rhode Island	87.4	10	New Hampshire	83.3
11	New Hampshire	86.4	11	New Hampshire	86.4	11	California	81.1
12	Illinois	84.9	12	Illinois	85.6	12	Wyoming	80.0
13	Utah	82.5	13	Delaware	84.0	13	Massachusetts	79.2
14	Wyoming	81.3	14	Utah	82.5	14	Maine	78.6
15	Idaho	81.0	15	Wyoming	81.6	15	New Jersey	77.7
16	Michigan	79.2	16	Idaho	81.1	16	Iowa	76.5
17	Minnesota	79.1	17	Michigan	79.6	16	Wisconsin	76.5
18	Delaware	78.0	18	Minnesota	79.2	18	Montana	75.0
19	Wisconsin	77.7	19	Wisconsin	77.8	18	North Dakota	75.0
20	Ohio	75.4	20	Ohio	75.9	20	Nebraska	73.3
21	North Dakota	74.6	21	Arizona	75.0	21	Illinois	73.2
22	Pennsylvania	73.9	22	North Dakota	74.5	22	Pennsylvania	72.1
23	Arizona	73.2	23	Pennsylvania	74.1	23	Michigan	69.2
24	Colorado	72.7	24	Maryland	73.1	24	Arizona	66.5
25	Idaho	72.0	25	Colorado	72.8	25	Ohio	63.8
26	Vermont	70.5	26	Iowa	72.0	26	Missouri	60.6
27	Nebraska	70.4	27	Kansas	71.1	27	Colorado	60.5
28	Kansas	70.1	28	Vermont	70.5	28	South Dakota	60.0
29	South Dakota	69.3	29	Nebraska	70.4	29	Delaware	46.2
30	Indiana	69.1	30	FLORIDA	70.3	30	Maryland	43.9
31	Maryland	67.7	31	Indiana	70.1	31	New Mexico	42.3
32	Maine	67.6	32	South Dakota	69.8	32	Kansas	42.0
33	Missouri	59.6	33	Maine	67.6	33	Indiana	41.5
34	FLORIDA	55.6	34	LOUISIANA	63.9	34	LOUISIANA	34.8
34	Texas	55.6	35	Texas	59.8	35	TENNESSEE	29.9
36	Oklahoma	55.2	36	Missouri	59.5	36	Texas	26.8
37	LOUISIANA	52.4	37	Oklahoma	57.4	37	KENTUCKY	25.2
38	VIRGINIA	44.8	38	GEORGIA	55.2	38	FLORIDA	17.5
39	GEORGIA	40.5	39	VIRGINIA	54.5	39	VIRGINIA	16.3
40	New Mexico	40.2	40	SOUTH CAROLINA	50.0	40	Oklahoma	15.9
41	NORTH CAROLINA *	38.1	41	NORTH CAROLINA *	49.0	41	GEORGIA	15.5
42	TENNESSEE	38.0	42	MISSISSIPPI	42.6	42	West Virginia	13.8
43	West Virginia	32.2	43	ALABAMA	40.3	43	NORTH CAROLINA *	13.6
44	SOUTH CAROLINA	29.9	44	New Mexico	40.2	44	ALABAMA	11.5
45	ALABAMA	29.8	45	TENNESSEE	39.4	45	SOUTH CAROLINA	7.2
46	ARKANSAS	27.7	46	ARKANSAS	34.7	46	ARKANSAS	4.9
47	KENTUCKY	27.3	47	West Virginia	33.3	47	MISSISSIPPI	3.9
48	MISSISSIPPI	21.5	48	KENTUCKY	27.4	**	Vermont	- -

Source: United States Vital Statistics, 1942. * * No Negro births.

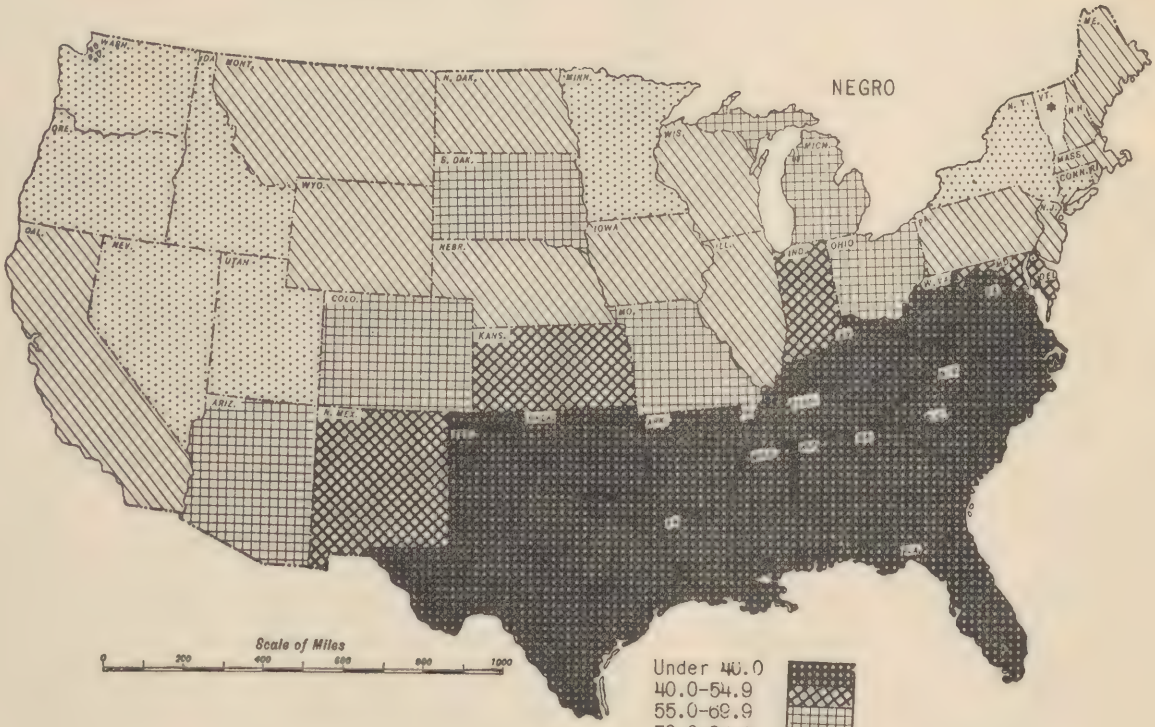
PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS, 1942

United States

TOTAL



NEGRO



Under 40.0
40.0-54.9
55.0-69.9
70.0-84.9
85.0 and up

* No Negro births

N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

BASED ON DATA FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

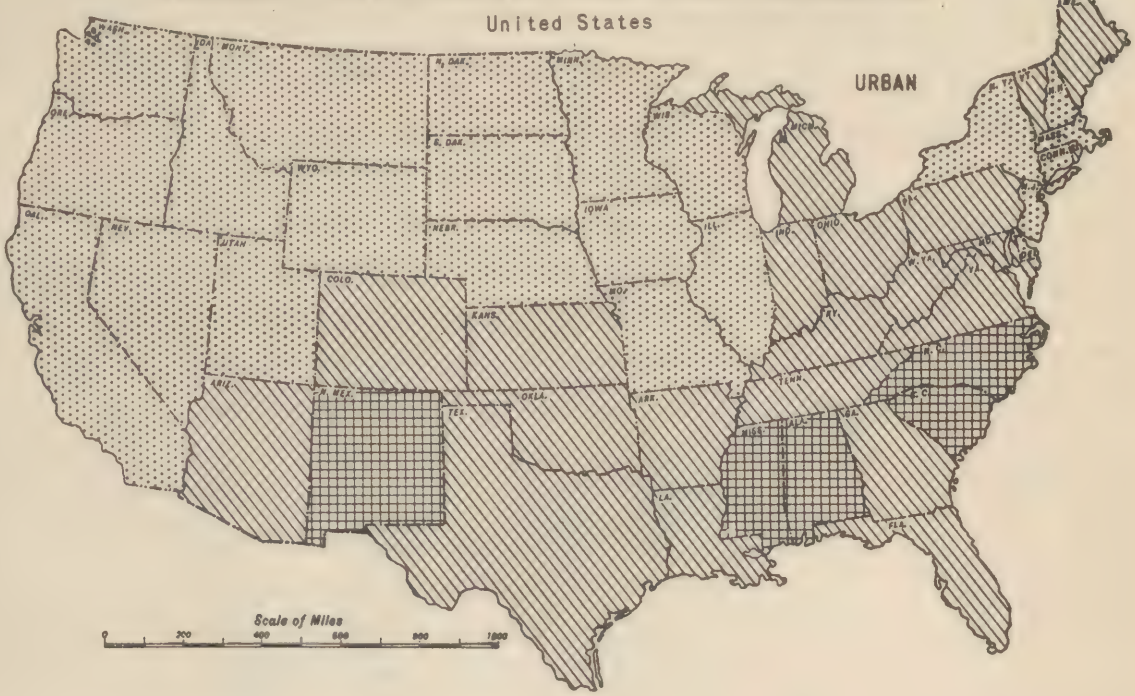
PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS, BY RESIDENCE, 1940.

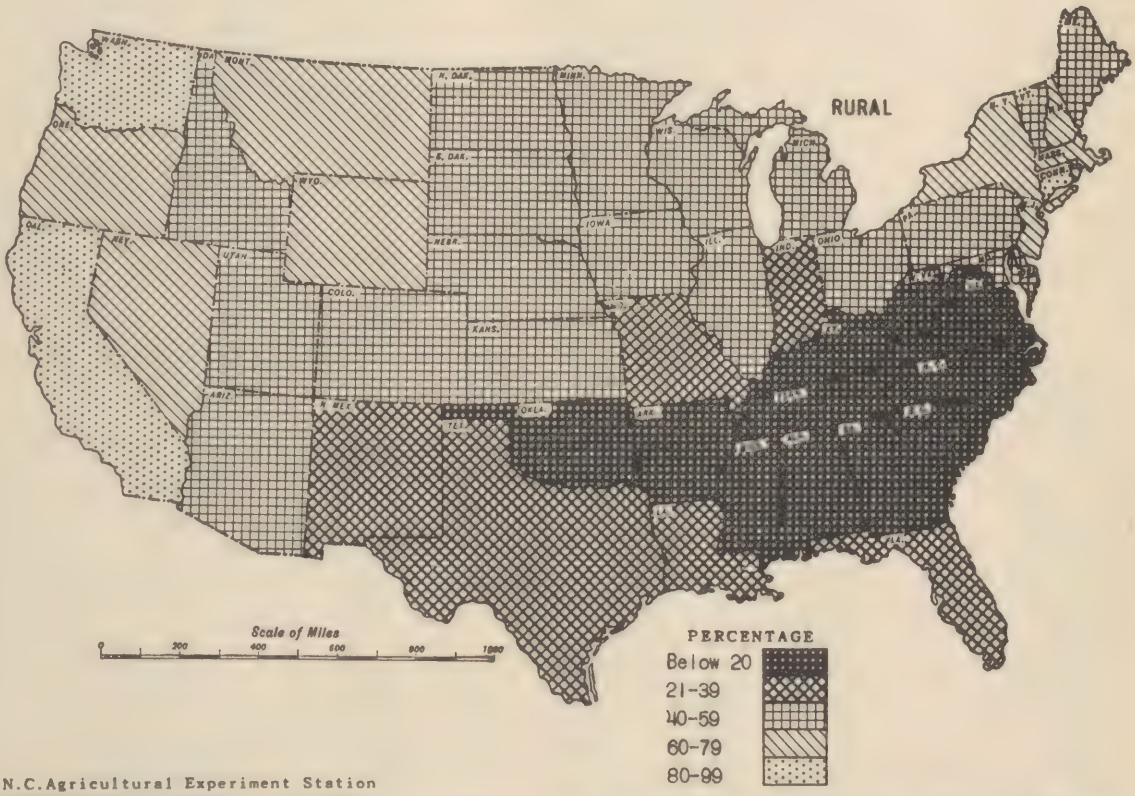
Urban Places with 10,000 population and over		Rural Places with less than 10,000 population	
Rank and State	Percent	Rank and State	Percent
21 UNITED STATES	80.5	33 UNITED STATES	36.5
1 Nevada	96.9	1 Connecticut	88.9
2 Oregon	96.7	2 California	80.7
3 Montana	95.9	3 Washington	80.1
4 Washington	95.1	4 Massachusetts	79.5
5 New York	92.0	5 Oregon	79.0
6 Connecticut	91.9	6 New Jersey	77.6
7 Minnesota	91.6	7 Nevada	77.2
8 California	90.0	8 Montana	76.0
9 Delaware	88.5	9 Rhode Island	70.5
10 North Dakota	87.9	10 New York	70.4
11 New Jersey	87.5	11 New Hampshire	68.4
12 Utah	87.4	12 Wyoming	63.8
13 Illinois	87.1	13 Arizona	56.4
14 Wyoming	87.0	13 Idaho	56.4
15 Idaho	86.2	15 North Dakota	55.9
16 Massachusetts	86.0	16 Utah	55.8
17 South Dakota	83.0	17 Minnesota	55.2
18 Missouri	82.3	18 Delaware	55.0
19 Wisconsin	81.4	19 Vermont	52.9
20 Iowa	81.2	20 South Dakota	51.6
21 Nebraska	80.4	21 Illinois	51.2
21 New Hampshire	80.4	22 Wisconsin	51.1
23 Ohio	79.0	23 Colorado	49.0
24 Rhode Island	78.2	24 Maryland	48.7
25 Colorado	77.9	25 Iowa	48.6
26 LOUISIANA	77.3	26 Michigan	47.4
27 Pennsylvania	77.0	27 Pennsylvania	45.4
28 Vermont	76.4	28 Kansas	44.3
29 Michigan	75.6	29 Maine	43.4
30 Arizona	73.6	30 Nebraska	41.3
31 Maryland	73.2	31 Ohio	40.8
32 Maine	72.4	32 Indiana	37.6
33 FLORIDA	70.6	33 LOUISIANA	29.9
34 Kansas	70.5	34 Texas	28.9
35 Oklahoma	69.3	35 FLORIDA	28.5
36 GEORGIA	68.6	36 New Mexico	24.3
37 Indiana	67.9	37 Missouri	22.9
38 VIRGINIA	67.0	38 VIRGINIA	19.3
39 TENNESSEE	66.8	39 NORTH CAROLINA * *	17.1
40 Texas	66.6	40 GEORGIA	13.8
41 KENTUCKY	64.3	41 TENNESSEE	13.7
42 ARKANSAS	61.6	42 SOUTH CAROLINA	13.2
43 West Virginia	61.2	43 ALABAMA	12.4
44 NORTH CAROLINA * *	55.9	44 West Virginia	11.5
45 ALABAMA	54.6	45 ARKANSAS	11.4
46 New Mexico	52.8	46 MISSISSIPPI	10.1
47 MISSISSIPPI	52.3	47 Oklahoma	9.3
48 SOUTH CAROLINA	51.8	48 KENTUCKY	8.8

Source: United States Vital Statistics, 1940.

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS, BY RESIDENCE, 1940

United States





N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

BASED ON DATA FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS NOT ATTENDED BY A PHYSICIAN, 1942

Total		White		Negro	
Rank and State	Percent	Rank and State	Percent	Rank and State	Percent
36 UNITED STATES	7.4	33 UNITED STATES	2.5	40 UNITED STATES	46.8
1 New Hampshire	0.0	1 Massachusetts	0.0	1 Idaho	0.0
1 Ohio	0.0	1 New Hampshire	0.0	1 Maine	0.0
1 Vermont	0.0	1 Ohio	0.0	1 Nebraska	0.0
4 Iowa	0.1	1 Vermont	0.0	1 Nevada	0.0
4 Kansas	0.1	5 Connecticut	0.1	1 New Hampshire	0.0
4 Massachusetts	0.1	5 Indiana	0.1	1 North Dakota	0.0
4 Nebraska	0.1	5 Iowa	0.1	1 Oregon	0.0
4 Pennsylvania	0.1	5 Kansas	0.1	1 South Dakota	0.0
9 Connecticut	0.2	5 Nebraska	0.1	1 Utah	0.0
9 Illinois	0.2	5 Oregon	0.1	1 Vermont	0.0
9 Indiana	0.2	5 Pennsylvania	0.1	1 Washington	0.0
9 Washington	0.2	5 Washington	0.1	1 Wisconsin	0.0
9 Wisconsin	0.2	5 Wisconsin	0.1	1 Wyoming	0.0
14 Idaho	0.3	14 Illinois	0.2	14 Ohio	0.1
14 Michigan	0.3	14 Michigan	0.2	15 Kansas	0.2
14 Oregon	0.3	14 Nevada	0.2	15 Massachusetts	0.2
17 Rhode Island	0.4	14 Wyoming	0.2	17 Pennsylvania	0.3
17 Wyoming	0.4	18 Idaho	0.3	18 Illinois	0.4
19 California	0.6	18 South Dakota	0.3	18 Iowa	0.4
19 Minnesota	0.6	20 Rhode Island	0.4	20 California	0.5
19 New York	0.6	21 California	0.5	21 Michigan	0.7
19 Utah	0.6	21 Minnesota	0.5	22 Colorado	0.8
23 Maine	0.7	21 Montana	0.5	23 Connecticut	1.0
24 Montana	1.2	21 New York	0.5	24 New Jersey	1.1
24 Nevada	1.2	25 Utah	0.6	25 Indiana	1.2
26 New Jersey	1.4	26 Maine	0.7	26 Rhode Island	1.5
27 South Dakota	1.6	27 New Jersey	1.4	27 Minnesota	1.7
28 Colorado	1.7	28 Delaware	1.5	28 New York	2.1
29 North Dakota	2.1	28 Oklahoma	1.5	28 West Virginia	2.1
30 Missouri	3.4	30 Colorado	1.7	30 KENTUCKY	7.5
31 Oklahoma	3.9	31 North Dakota	1.9	31 Arizona	8.3
32 West Virginia	4.5	32 Maryland	2.2	32 Missouri	13.2
33 Maryland	5.7	33 Missouri	2.7	33 Montana	16.7
34 Delaware	6.6	34 West Virginia	4.6	34 New Mexico	19.2
35 TENNESSEE	7.2	35 TENNESSEE	4.7	35 TENNESSEE	20.7
36 Arizona	8.5	36 FLORIDA	5.1	36 Maryland	20.8
37 Texas	14.3	36 MISSISSIPPI	5.1	37 Oklahoma	33.2
38 KENTUCKY	14.4	38 SOUTH CAROLINA	5.4	38 Delaware	33.7
39 VIRGINIA	18.8	39 ARKANSAS	6.0	39 Texas	43.6
40 NORTH CAROLINA *	20.7	40 NORTH CAROLINA *	6.1	40 NORTH CAROLINA	54.0
41 ARKANSAS	22.0	41 Arizona	6.2	41 VIRGINIA	54.5
42 FLORIDA	22.2	42 GEORGIA	6.8	42 LOUISIANA	54.9
43 LOUISIANA	26.4	42 VIRGINIA	6.8	43 ALABAMA	64.4
44 New Mexico	27.3	44 ALABAMA	7.0	44 FLORIDA	66.7
45 ALABAMA	27.9	45 LOUISIANA	7.7	45 GEORGIA	69.6
46 GEORGIA	30.2	46 Texas	10.2	46 ARKANSAS	74.2
47 SOUTH CAROLINA	39.2	47 KENTUCKY	14.8	47 SOUTH CAROLINA	77.3
48 MISSISSIPPI	46.2	48 New Mexico	26.3	48 MISSISSIPPI	80.2

Source: United States Vital Statistics.

PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO LIVE BIRTHS WITH NO MEDICAL ATTENDANT

UNITED STATES AND EACH OF THE 29 STATES WITH 500 OR MORE NEGRO LIVE BIRTHS, 1940

U. S. Department of Labor
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
Chart No. B40-9

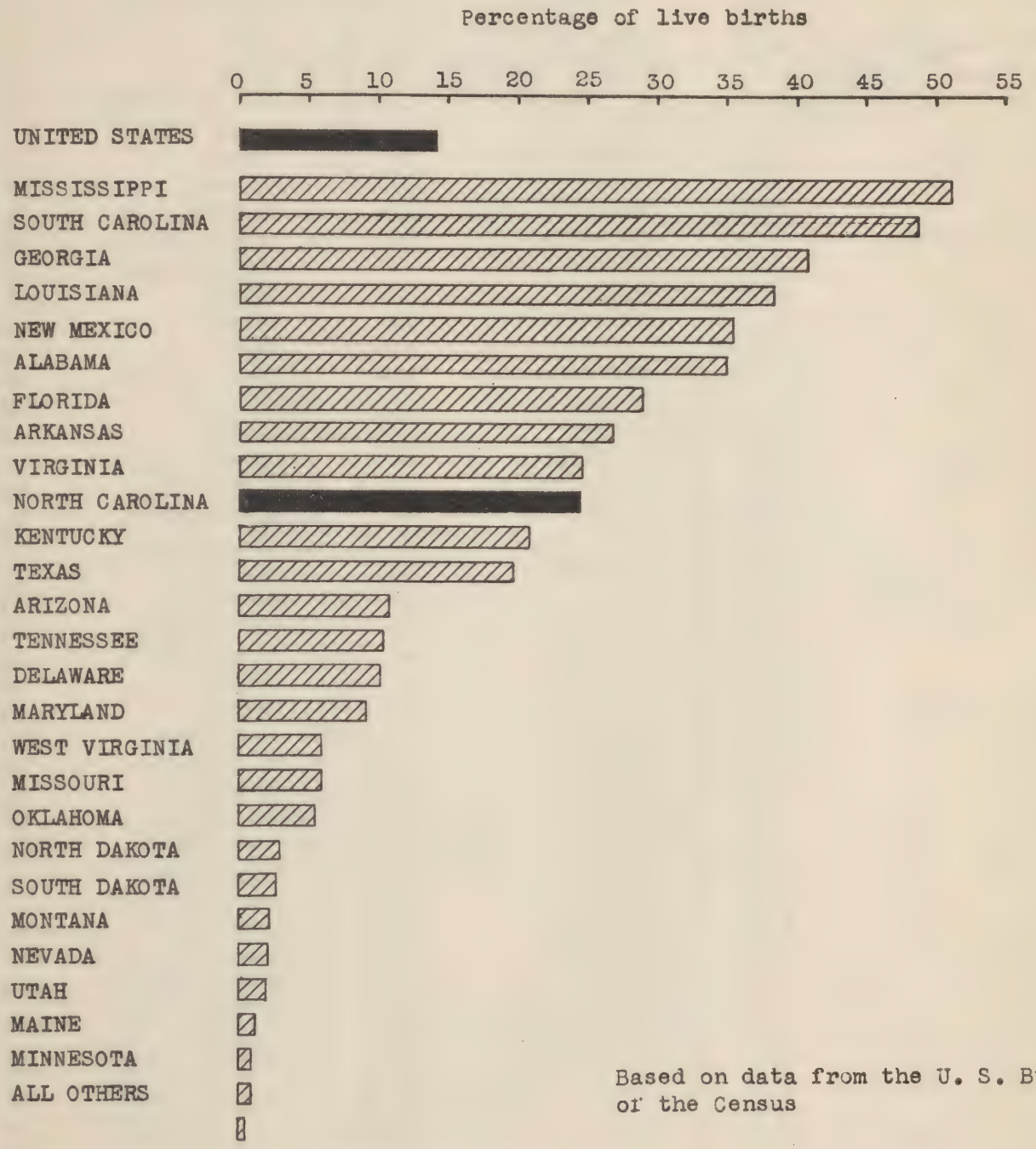
Based on data from U. S. Bureau of the Census

PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS NOT ATTENDED BY PHYSICIANS, 1942

Total		Urban		Rural	
Rank and State	Percent	Rank and State	Percent	Rank and State	Percent
36 UNITED STATES	7.4	35 UNITED STATES	2.6	37 UNITED STATES	14.2
1 New Hampshire	0.0	1 Iowa	0.0	1 Connecticut	0.0
1 Ohio	0.0	1 Maine	0.0	2 Iowa	0.1
1 Vermont	0.0	1 Nebraska	0.0	2 Massachusetts	0.1
4 Iowa	0.1	1 New Hampshire	0.0	2 Nebraska	0.1
4 Kansas	0.1	1 Ohio	0.0	2 New Hampshire	0.1
4 Massachusetts	0.1	1 Vermont	0.0	2 Ohio	0.1
4 Nebraska	0.1	1 Washington	0.0	2 Vermont	0.1
4 Pennsylvania	0.1	1 Wisconsin	0.0	8 Illinois	0.2
9 Connecticut	0.2	9 Idaho	0.1	8 Indiana	0.2
9 Illinois	0.2	9 Kansas	0.1	8 Kansas	0.2
9 Indiana	0.2	9 Massachusetts	0.1	8 Pennsylvania	0.2
9 Washington	0.2	9 Michigan	0.1	8 Wisconsin	0.2
9 Wisconsin	0.2	9 North Dakota	0.1	13 Idaho	0.3
14 Idaho	0.3	9 South Dakota	0.1	13 New York	0.3
14 Michigan	0.3	15 Connecticut	0.2	15 Rhode Island	0.4
14 Oregon	0.3	15 Illinois	0.2	15 Washington	0.4
17 Rhode Island	0.4	15 Indiana	0.2	15 Wyoming	0.4
17 Wyoming	0.4	15 Minnesota	0.2	18 Oregon	0.5
19 California	0.6	15 Montana	0.2	19 California	0.6
19 Minnesota	0.6	15 Nevada	0.2	19 Michigan	0.6
19 New York	0.6	15 Oregon	0.2	21 New Jersey	0.7
19 Utah	0.6	15 Pennsylvania	0.2	22 Minnesota	1.0
23 Maine	0.7	15 Utah	0.2	23 Maine	1.1
24 Montana	1.2	15 Wyoming	0.2	24 Utah	1.2
24 Nevada	1.2	25 Rhode Island	0.4	25 Nevada	2.0
26 New Jersey	1.4	25 West Virginia	0.4	26 Montana	2.2
27 South Dakota	1.6	27 California	0.5	27 South Dakota	2.3
28 Colorado	1.7	28 New York	0.7	28 North Dakota	2.8
29 North Dakota	2.1	29 Colorado	0.8	29 Colorado	3.1
30 Missouri	3.4	30 KENTUCKY	1.0	30 Oklahoma	5.4
31 Oklahoma	3.9	31 Missouri	1.2	31 Missouri	6.1
32 West Virginia	4.5	32 New Jersey	1.6	31 West Virginia	6.1
33 Maryland	5.7	33 TENNESSEE	1.9	33 Maryland	9.3
34 Delaware	6.6	34 Oklahoma	2.1	34 Delaware	10.3
35 TENNESSEE	7.2	35 Maryland	3.0	35 TENNESSEE	10.4
36 Arizona	8.5	36 Delaware	3.5	36 Arizona	11.1
37 Texas	14.3	37 Arizona	6.2	37 Texas	19.7
38 KENTUCKY	14.4	38 VIRGINIA	8.6	38 KENTUCKY	20.9
39 VIRGINIA	18.8	39 ARKANSAS	9.5	39 NORTH CAROLINA *	24.7
40 NORTH CAROLINA *	20.7	40 NORTH CAROLINA *	10.0	40 VIRGINIA	24.8
41 ARKANSAS	22.0	41 Texas	10.3	41 ARKANSAS	26.9
42 FLORIDA	22.2	42 LOUISIANA	11.3	42 FLORIDA	28.9
43 LOUISIANA	26.4	43 GEORGIA	14.3	43 ALABAMA	35.0
44 New Mexico	27.3	44 ALABAMA	14.6	44 New Mexico	35.5
45 ALABAMA	27.9	45 New Mexico	14.7	45 LOUISIANA	38.5
46 GEORGIA	30.2	46 SOUTH CAROLINA	16.8	46 GEORGIA	40.9
47 SOUTH CAROLINA	39.2	47 FLORIDA	17.0	47 SOUTH CAROLINA	48.9
48 MISSISSIPPI	46.2	48 MISSISSIPPI	25.3	48 MISSISSIPPI	51.2

Source: United States Vital Statistics.

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL LIVE BIRTHS NOT ATTENDED BY PHYSICIANS, 1942



Based on data from the U. S. Bureau of the Census

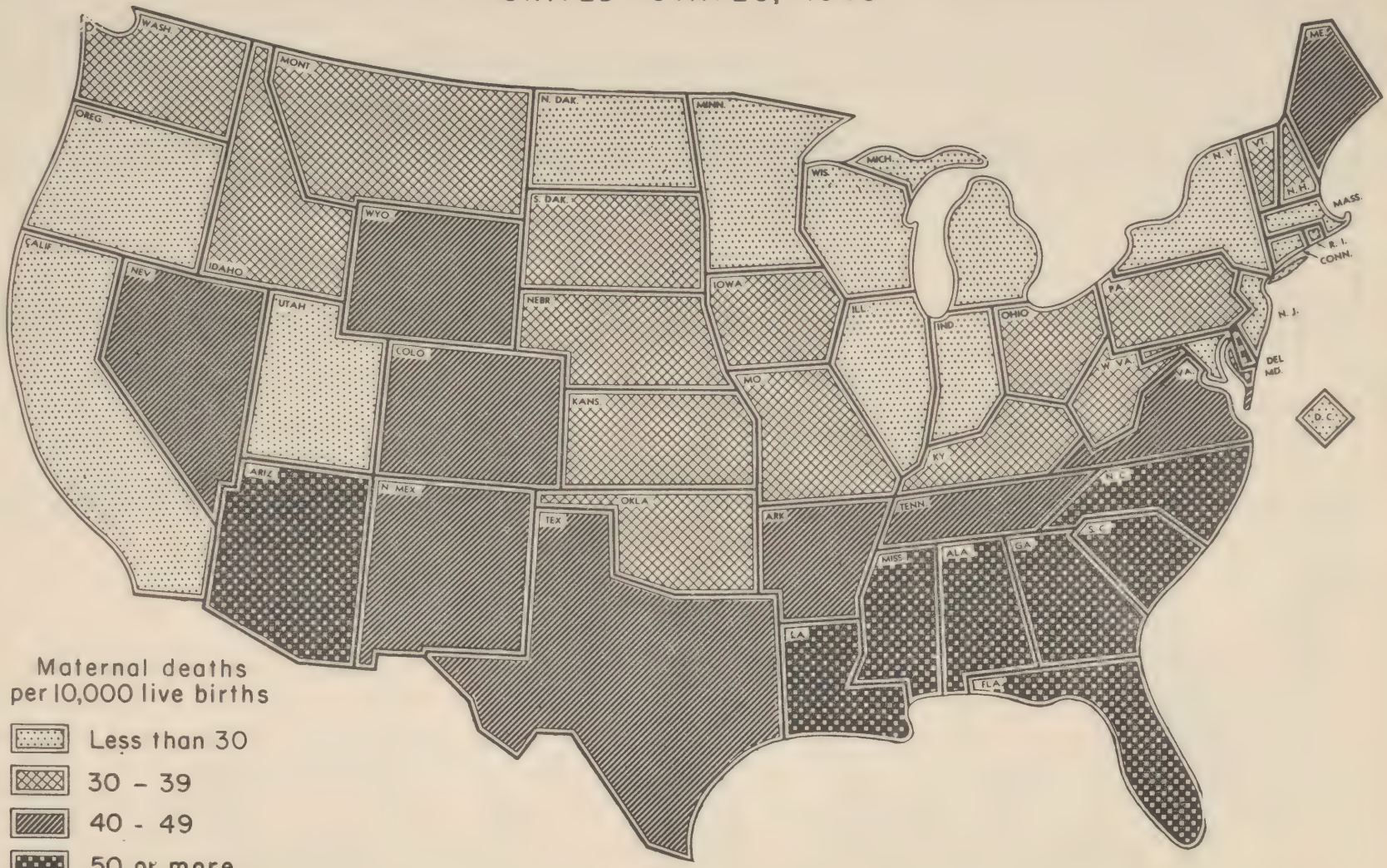
North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

MATERNAL DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, 1940

Total		Rural		Nonwhite	
Rank and State	Rate	Rank and State	Rate	Rank and State	Rate
29 UNITED STATES	3.8	29 UNITED STATES	4.0	33 UNITED STATES	7.7
1 North Dakota	1.8	1 North Dakota	1.5	1 Idaho	0
2 Minnesota	2.2	2 Oregon	1.6	1 Maine	0
3 Rhode Island	2.5	3 New Hampshire	2.1	1 New Hampshire	0
4 Oregon	2.6	4 Washington	2.2	1 Rhode Island	0
5 California	2.8	5 Connecticut	2.3	1 Vermont	0
5 Connecticut	2.8	5 Iowa	2.3	1 Wyoming	0
5 Maryland	2.8	5 Michigan	2.3	7 Wisconsin	1.5
5 Massachusetts	2.8	8 Massachusetts	2.4	8 Minnesota	2.9
5 Utah	2.8	8 Nebraska	2.4	9 Connecticut	3.1
10 Indiana	2.9	10 Indiana	2.5	10 Oregon	3.4
10 Michigan	2.9	10 Montana	2.5	11 Idaho	4.2
10 New York	2.9	12 Minnesota	2.6	12 Ohio	4.4
10 Washington	2.9	13 California	2.7	13 Maryland	4.6
10 Wisconsin	2.9	14 New York	2.9	13 Michigan	4.6
15 Illinois	3.0	14 Utah	2.9	15 Kansas	4.7
15 New Jersey	3.0	16 Illinois	3.0	16 Massachusetts	4.9
17 New Hampshire	3.1	16 Ohio	3.0	17 California	5.0
17 Ohio	3.1	16 Pennsylvania	3.0	17 West Virginia	5.0
19 Nebraska	3.2	16 South Dakota	3.0	19 North Dakota	5.1
19 Pennsylvania	3.2	20 Maryland	3.1	20 Nevada	5.6
21 Montana	3.3	20 New Jersey	3.1	21 Missouri	5.8
21 South Dakota	3.3	20 Wisconsin	3.1	22 New Jersey	5.9
23 Iowa	3.4	23 Wyoming	3.2	23 Pennsylvania	6.0
24 Idaho	3.5	24 Kansas	3.3	24 Illinois	6.4
24 West Virginia	3.5	25 Idaho	3.4	24 Indiana	6.4
26 Kansas	3.7	26 KENTUCKY	3.6	26 Washington	6.7
26 KENTUCKY	3.7	27 West Virginia	3.8	27 Washington	6.9
26 Vermont	3.7	28 Vermont	3.9	28 KENTUCKY	7.2
29 Missouri	3.8	29 Missouri	4.0	29 New York	7.5
30 Wyoming	4.0	29 Oklahoma	4.0	29 VIRGINIA	7.5
31 Colorado	4.1	31 Maine	4.1	31 MISSISSIPPI	7.6
31 Maine	4.1	31 Rhode Island	4.1	31 NORTH CAROLINA *	7.6
31 Oklahoma	4.1	33 Colorado	4.4	33 Oklahoma	7.7
34 VIRGINIA	4.5	33 New Mexico	4.4	34 LOUISIANA	7.8
35 TENNESSEE	4.6	33 VIRGINIA	4.4	34 TENNESSEE	7.8
35 Texas	4.6	36 TENNESSEE	4.5	36 GEORGIA	8.1
37 Nevada	4.7	36 Texas	4.5	37 South Dakota	8.2
38 New Mexico	4.9	38 ARKANSAS	4.9	38 ARKANSAS	8.6
39 Arizona	5.0	38 NORTH CAROLINA *	4.9	39 Montana	8.9
39 ARKANSAS	5.0	40 Arizona	5.2	40 SOUTH CAROLINA	9.2
41 NORTH CAROLINA *	5.1	41 LOUISIANA	5.4	41 ALABAMA	9.6
42 LOUISIANA	5.3	42 Delaware	5.8	42 FLORIDA	10.2
43 Delaware	5.5	42 GEORGIA	5.8	43 Texas	10.3
44 GEORGIA	5.7	44 ALABAMA	6.0	44 New Mexico	10.9
45 ALABAMA	6.1	44 MISSISSIPPI	6.0	45 Arizona	11.3
46 MISSISSIPPI	6.2	46 FLORIDA	6.2	46 Delaware	12.0
47 FLORIDA	6.5	47 SOUTH CAROLINA	6.6	47 Colorado	13.7
48 SOUTH CAROLINA	6.9	48 Nevada	7.2	48 Nebraska	15.2

Source: United States Vital Statistics.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE IN EACH STATE
UNITED STATES, 1940



Maternal deaths per 10,000 live births

- Less than 30
- 30 – 39
- 40 - 49
- 50 or more

U. S. Department of Labor
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
Chart No. MM 40-1

Based on data from U. S. Bureau of the Census

Bank and Branch	Tests		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

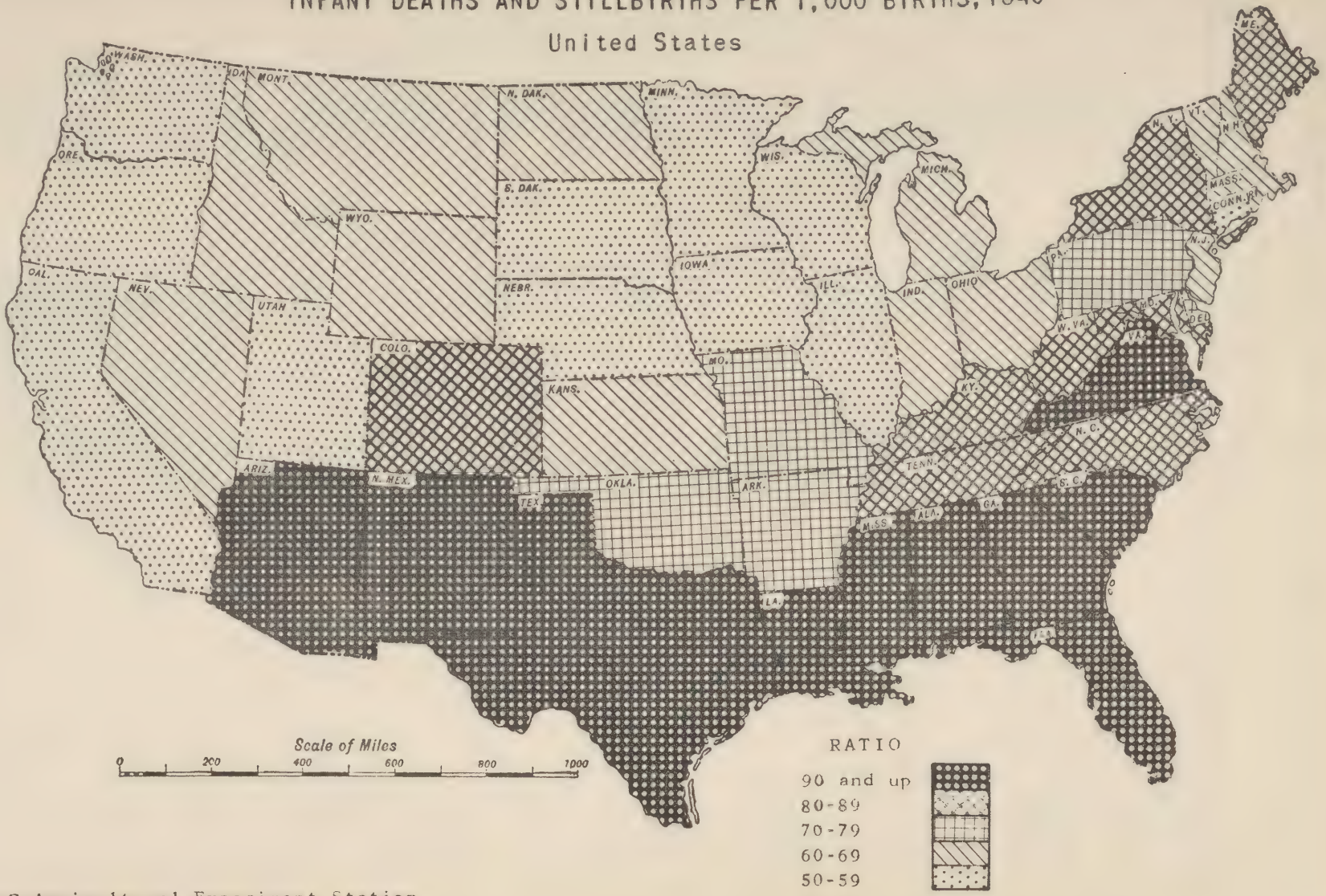
INFANT DEATHS PLUS STILLBIRTHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS PLUS STILLBIRTHS, 1940*

Rank and State	Ratio			No. infant deaths and stillbirths
	Total	White	Nonwhite	
30 UNITED STATES	76	69	123	184,786
1 Washington	51	49	116	1,462
2 Connecticut	53	52	82	1,376
2 Oregon	53	52	120	962
4 Minnesota	54	53	90	2,897
5 South Dakota	56	52	120	684
6 California	58	57	77	6,600
6 Iowa	58	57	163	2,658
6 Nebraska	58	57	142	1,304
6 Utah	58	58	102	792
6 Wisconsin	58	57	114	3,253
11 Illinois	59	58	81	7,550
12 New Jersey	60	56	98	3,651
13 Kansas	61	60	105	1,816
14 Idaho	63	61	263	758
14 Massachusetts	63	62	97	4,231
14 Wyoming	63	59	205**	333
17 Indiana	64	62	102	4,018
17 Montana	64	59	141	753
17 Rhode Island	64	63	118	716
20 Michigan	65	64	92	6,607
20 New Hampshire	65	65	143**	552
22 North Dakota	66	56	98	3,651
22 Ohio	66	64	93	7,720
24 Vermont	68	68	**	482
25 Nevada	69	66	98	148
26 Delaware	70	61	137	327
27 Pennsylvania	71	69	104	12,142
28 ARKANSAS	72	64	97	2,844
29 Oklahoma	73	69	112	3,362
30 Missouri	77	73	137	4,901
31 Maine	80	80	22**	1,254
32 TENNESSEE	81	74	117	4,580
33 Colorado	82	82	102	1,777
33 KENTUCKY	82	80	132	5,423
35 New York	85	82	135	17,525
36 Maryland	86	72	136	2,910
36 West Virginia	86	84	128	3,760
38 NORTH CAROLINA * * *	89	74	120	7,404
39 VIRGINIA	91	76	129	5,368
40 FLORIDA	92	71	141	3,246
41 ALABAMA	97	79	127	6,381
41 Texas	97	90	139	12,661
43 MISSISSIPPI	98	71	118	5,403
44 LOUISIANA	99	72	135	5,205
45 GEORGIA	101	77	133	6,840
46 Arizona	108	98	173	1,275
47 SOUTH CAROLINA	110	78	142	5,133
48 New Mexico	125	122	220	1,905

* Births and deaths by place of residence. ** Less than 1,000 women 15-44 yrs. old.
Source: United States Vital Statistics.

INFANT DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS, 1940

United States



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

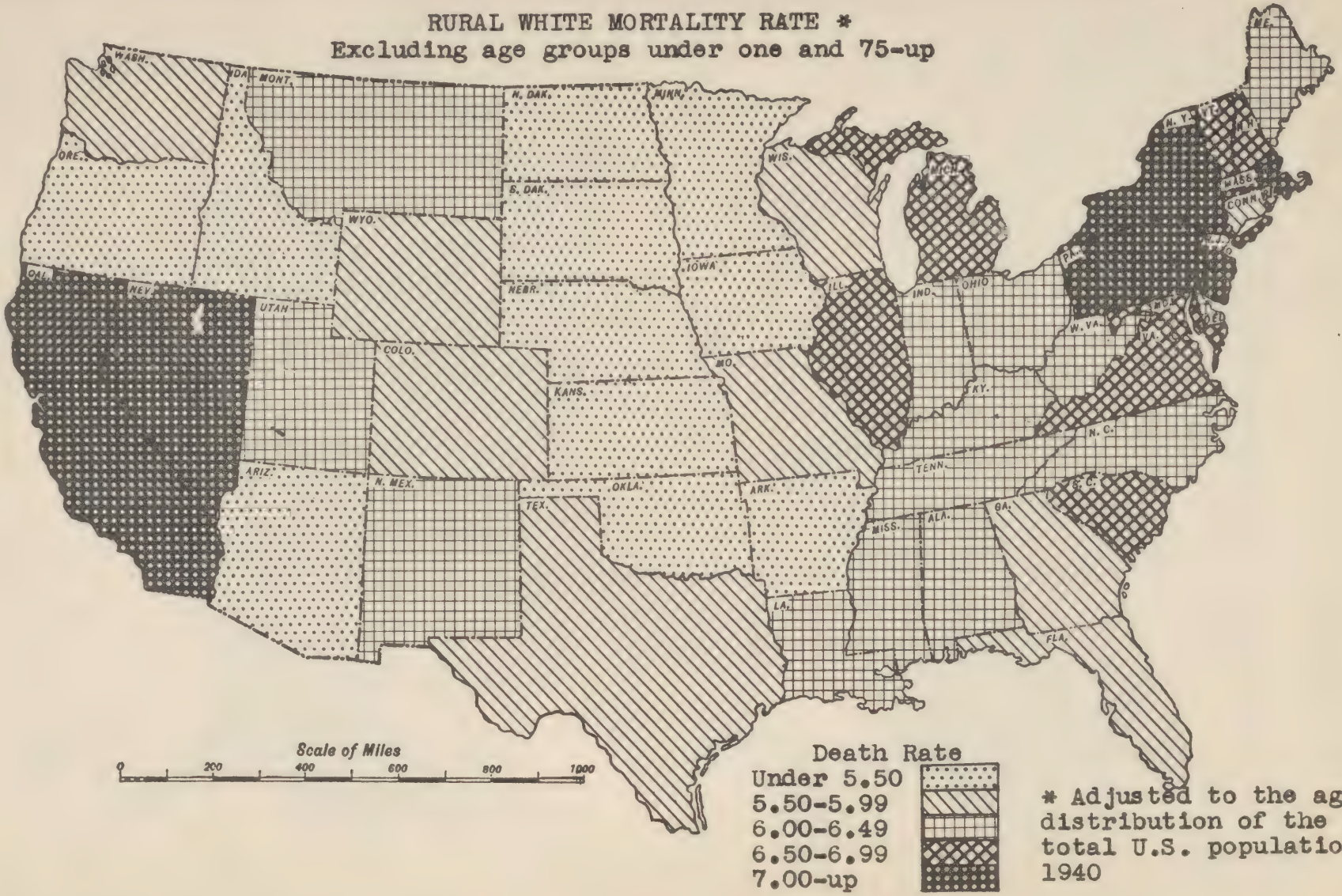
Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census

ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES, PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1940 *
Excluding age groups under one and 75-up.

Rank and State	Rate			
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Rural White
29 UNITED STATES	7.56	7.02	13.14	6.18
1 Nebraska	5.65	5.57	10.86	4.92
2 Iowa	5.68	5.65	11.12	4.61
3 North Dakota	5.72	5.62	12.18	5.15
4 South Dakota	5.75	5.49	12.28	4.93
5 Minnesota	5.78	5.74	11.52	5.21
6 Kansas	5.85	5.69	10.72	4.82
7 Wisconsin	6.22	6.14	13.08	5.76
8 Oregon	6.59	6.54	12.63	4.89
9 Oklahoma	6.60	6.10	11.10	4.95
10 Idaho	6.68	6.66	11.74	5.38
11 Maine	6.78	6.77	5.66	6.36
12 Utah	6.83	6.78	10.00	6.43
13 Wyoming	6.84	6.70	15.21	5.74
14 New Hampshire	6.85	6.82	17.57	6.55
15 Colorado	6.94	6.88	11.93	5.93
16 Vermont	6.96	6.98	1.59	6.51
17 Washington	7.01	6.88	13.45	5.80
18 Connecticut	7.02	6.92	11.41	5.80
19 Missouri	7.04	6.56	14.06	5.54
20 Indiana	7.07	6.85	13.31	6.14
20 Michigan	7.07	6.85	12.69	6.53
22 Montana	7.16	6.97	12.19	6.11
23 Massachusetts	7.19	7.13	11.18	7.00
24 ARKANSAS	7.20	6.21	10.26	5.30
25 Ohio	7.26	6.94	13.82	6.33
26 California	7.34	7.21	10.32	7.24
27 West Virginia	7.40	6.95	14.06	6.28
28 Rhode Island	7.45	7.35	14.40	6.80
29 KENTUCKY	7.55	6.95	14.10	6.13
30 Texas	7.59	6.91	12.00	5.61
31 New Mexico	7.64	7.65	6.83	6.07
32 Illinois	7.75	7.40	14.79	6.56
33 New York	7.79	7.57	12.94	7.42
34 New Jersey	7.88	7.58	13.95	7.94
35 Pennsylvania	7.98	7.67	14.48	7.35
36 Delaware	8.03	7.01	15.35	6.18
37 TENNESSEE	8.04	6.79	13.93	6.21
38 NORTH CAROLINA * *	8.12	6.72	12.25	6.40
39 FLORIDA	8.65	6.64	15.00	5.73
40 Maryland	8.72	7.56	15.31	6.89
41 VIRGINIA	8.83	7.00	14.91	6.56
42 Arizona	8.84	8.48	10.89	4.62
43 MISSISSIPPI	9.05	6.61	11.92	6.11
44 ALABAMA	9.08	6.98	13.37	6.40
45 GEORGIA	9.16	6.88	14.06	5.91
46 Nevada	9.27	8.87	16.95	7.88
47 LOUISIANA	9.34	7.64	12.63	6.07
48 SOUTH CAROLINA	10.28	7.49	14.89	6.53

* Adjusted to the age distribution of the total United States population.

RURAL WHITE MORTALITY RATE *
Excluding age groups under one and 75-up



Death Rate

Under 5.50	
5.50-5.99	
6.00-6.49	
6.50-6.99	
7.00-up	

* Adjusted to the age distribution of the total U.S. population, 1940

N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

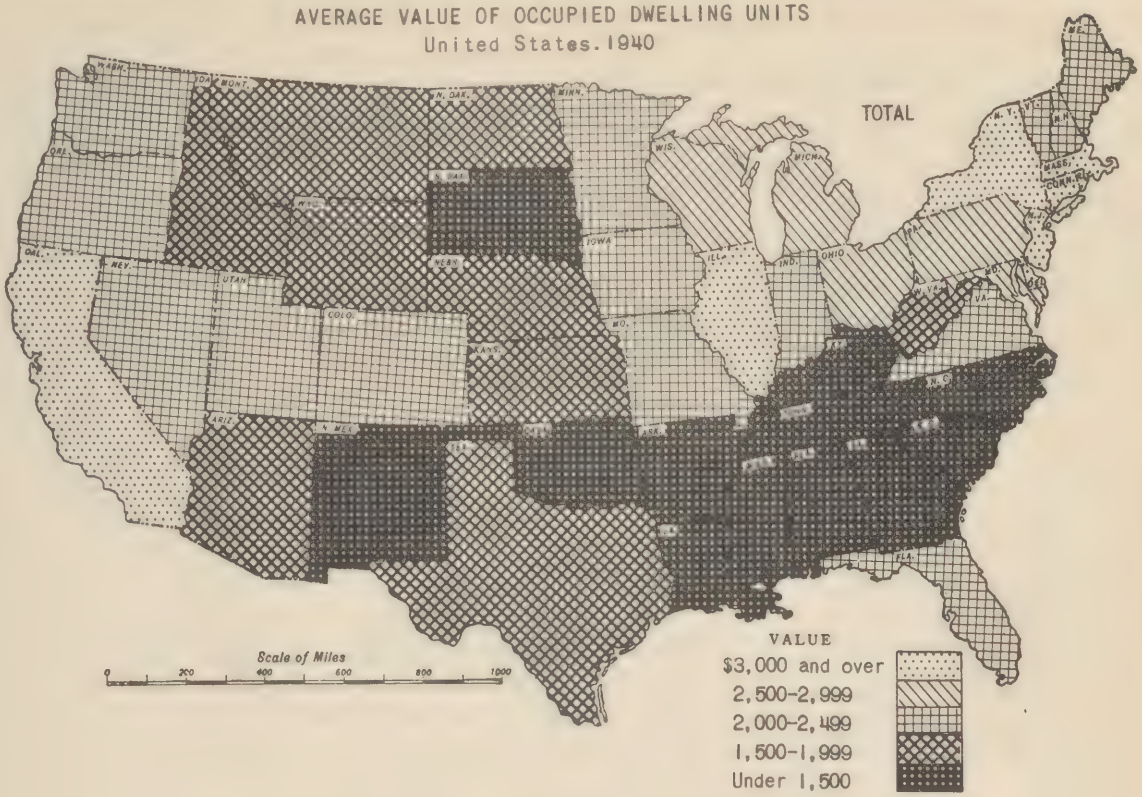
Based on data from the U. S. Census.

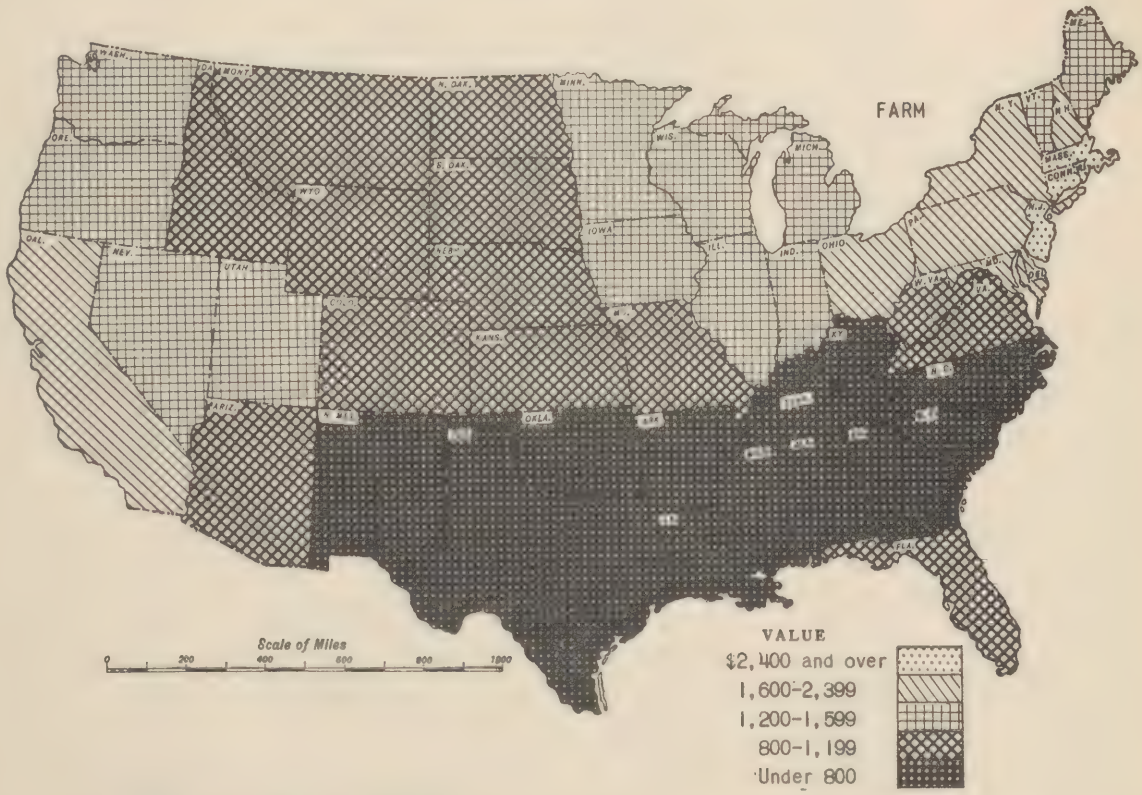
AVERAGE VALUE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, UNITED STATES, 1940

Total dwellings		Farm dwellings	
Rank and State	Value	Rank and State	Value
14 UNITED STATES	$ 2,503	29 UNITED STATES	$ 1,070
1 New York	4,028	1 Connecticut	3,831
2 New Jersey	3,546	2 New Jersey	3,173
3 Connecticut	3,481	3 Rhode Island	3,056
4 Delaware	3,367	4 Massachusetts	3,010
5 Massachusetts	3,329	5 New York	2,351
6 California	3,143	6 New Hampshire	2,131
7 Illinois	3,085	7 Pennsylvania	2,100
8 Rhode Island	3,007	8 Delaware	1,974
9 Pennsylvania	2,906	9 Maryland	1,958
10 Ohio	2,902	10 Ohio	1,732
11 Michigan	2,792	11 California	1,646
12 Wisconsin	2,658	12 Vermont	1,592
13 Maryland	2,597	13 Maine	1,559
14 Minnesota	2,411	14 Michigan	1,545
15 New Hampshire	2,336	15 Iowa	1,508
16 Nevada	2,329	16 Wisconsin	1,496
17 Vermont	2,248	17 Nevada	1,450
18 Utah	2,221	18 Washington	1,433
19 Washington	2,197	19 Illinois	1,385
20 Indiana	2,176	20 Utah	1,379
21 FLORIDA	2,104	21 Minnesota	1,374
22 Oregon	2,071	22 Indiana	1,360
23 Maine	2,051	23 Oregon	1,288
24 Colorado	2,047	24 Idaho	1,138
25 VIRGINIA	2,046	25 VIRGINIA	1,124
26 Missouri	2,024	26 Nebraska	1,113
27 Iowa	2,015	27 Colorado	1,087
28 Nebraska	1,804	28 Kansas	1,083
29 West Virginia	1,806	29 North Dakota	1,056
30 Montana	1,741	30 Wyoming	1,016
31 Wyoming	1,734	31 West Virginia	975
32 Arizona	1,682	32 Montana	974
33 Kansas	1,642	33 South Dakota	969
34 Idaho	1,630	34 Missouri	887
35 North Dakota	1,571	35 Arizona	869
36 Texas	1,539	36 FLORIDA	852
37 KENTUCKY	1,460	37 Texas	712
38 South Dakota	1,451	38 NORTH CAROLINA * *	700
39 LOUISIANA	1,373	39 KENTUCKY	691
40 Oklahoma	1,358	40 Oklahoma	644
41 TENNESSEE	1,333	41 TENNESSEE	629
42 NORTH CAROLINA * *	1,346	42 New Mexico	582
43 New Mexico	1,296	43 GEORGIA	555
44 GEORGIA	1,237	44 SOUTH CAROLINA	540
45 SOUTH CAROLINA	1,132	45 LOUISIANA	517
46 ALABAMA	1,039	46 ARKANSAS	474
47 ARKANSAS	884	47 ALABAMA	471
48 MISSISSIPPI	843	48 MISSISSIPPI	459

Source: United States Consus of Housing, 1940.

AVERAGE VALUE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS
United States. 1940





N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

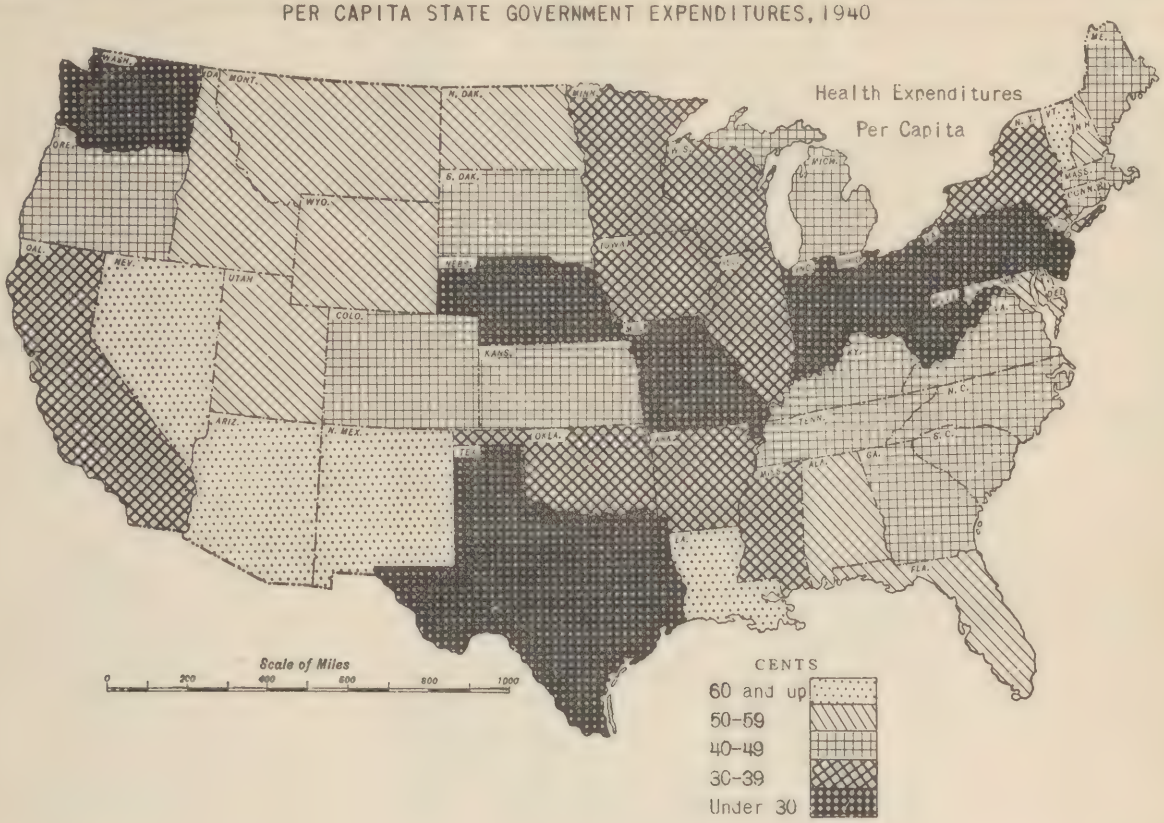
BASED ON DATA FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

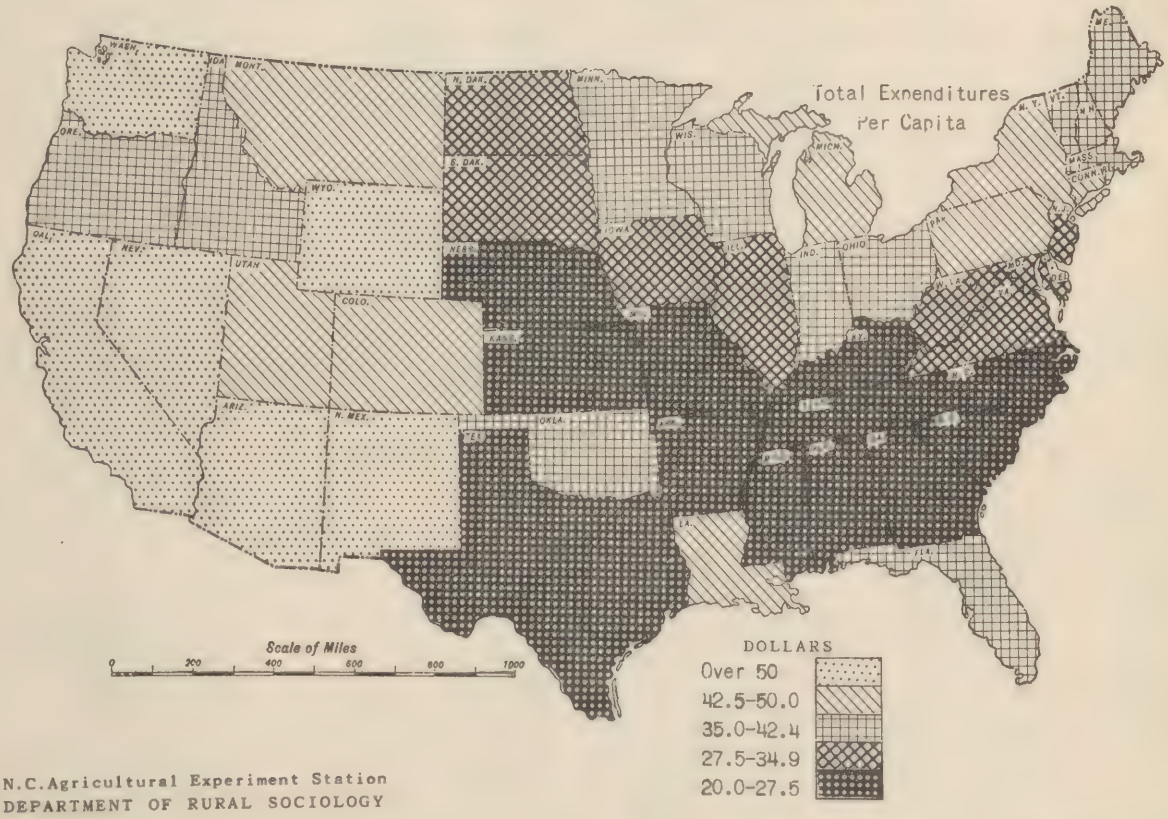
PER CAPITA STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, 1940

Total Expenditures			Health Expenditures		
Rank and State	Per capita	Amount in 1,000's	Rank and State	Per capita	Amount in 1,000's
25 UNITED STATES	36.80	$ 4,844,861	33 UNITED STATES	.37	$ 48,987
1 Nevada	71.96	7,933	1 Nevada	1.07	118
2 California	56.99	393,681	2 New Mexico	.79	419
3 Washington	56.71	98,456	3 Vermont	.72	257
4 Wyoming	56.69	14,214	4 LOUISIANA	.70	1,655
5 Delaware	53.71	14,315	5 Delaware	.69	185
6 Arizona	50.50	25,212	6 Arizona	.65	323
7 New Mexico	50.18	26,686	7 Utah	.59	324
8 Utah	49.78	27,393	8 New Hampshire	.58	286
9 Colorado	49.32	55,400	8 North Dakota	.58	375
10 Montana	45.85	25,649	10 FLORIDA	.56	1,060
11 New York	44.67	602,115	10 Montana	.56	316
12 Pennsylvania	44.24	437,964	12 Maryland	.54	988
13 LOUISIANA	43.33	102,423	13 Idaho	.53	276
14 Connecticut	42.70	72,979	13 Wyoming	.53	133
15 Michigan	42.51	223,463	15 ALABAMA	.52	1,480
16 New Hampshire	41.83	20,560	16 Michigan	.49	2,562
17 Ohio	41.46	286,359	17 Rhode Island	.47	335
18 Massachusetts	40.96	176,832	17 VIRGINIA	.47	1,248
19 Vermont	40.65	14,603	19 Kansas	.46	837
20 Minnesota	40.54	113,206	19 TENNESSEE	.46	1,349
21 Oregon	40.46	44,084	21 Maine	.45	378
22 Maine	40.08	33,955	21 Oregon	.45	492
23 Idaho	38.94	20,437	23 Colorado	.44	498
24 Wisconsin	37.07	116,318	23 SOUTH CAROLINA	.44	842
25 Rhode Island	36.50	26,040	23 South Dakota	.44	286
26 Indiana	35.62	122,098	26 KENTUCKY	.43	1,221
27 FLORIDA	35.22	66,830	26 Massachusetts	.43	1,856
28 Oklahoma	35.04	81,877	28 Connecticut	.41	708
29 Maryland	34.76	63,305	29 GEORGIA	.40	1,254
30 Illinois	34.47	272,194	29 NORTH CAROLINA *	.40	1,424
31 Iowa	34.10	86,562	31 ARKANSAS	.39	751
32 New Jersey	34.02	141,549	31 California	.39	2,669
33 North Dakota	32.48	20,853	31 MISSISSIPPI	.39	861
34 South Dakota	31.71	20,388	31 New York	.39	5,304
35 West Virginia	30.99	58,940	35 Minnesota	.35	983
36 VIRGINIA	28.23	75,583	36 Oklahoma	.32	751
37 Kansas	27.34	49,235	36 Wisconsin	.32	1,019
38 NORTH CAROLINA *	26.96	96,275	38 Illinois	.30	2,336
39 Texas	26.95	172,894	38 Iowa	.30	754
40 MISSISSIPPI	26.80	58,534	40 New Jersey	.29	1,198
41 Nebraska	26.61	35,010	40 West Virginia	.29	551
42 Missouri	25.86	97,856	42 Washington	.28	482
43 SOUTH CAROLINA	24.92	47,343	43 Pennsylvania	.27	2,646
44 GEORGIA	23.15	72,326	44 Indiana	.26	904
45 ALABAMA	22.86	64,749	45 Ohio	.24	1,644
46 TENNESSEE	21.31	62,136	46 Missouri	.23	853
47 KENTUCKY	20.70	58,902	46 Nebraska	.23	309
48 ARKANSAS	20.08	39,145	46 Texas	.23	1,487

Source: United States Census: Financial Statistics, 1940.

PER CAPITA STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, 1940





N.C.Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

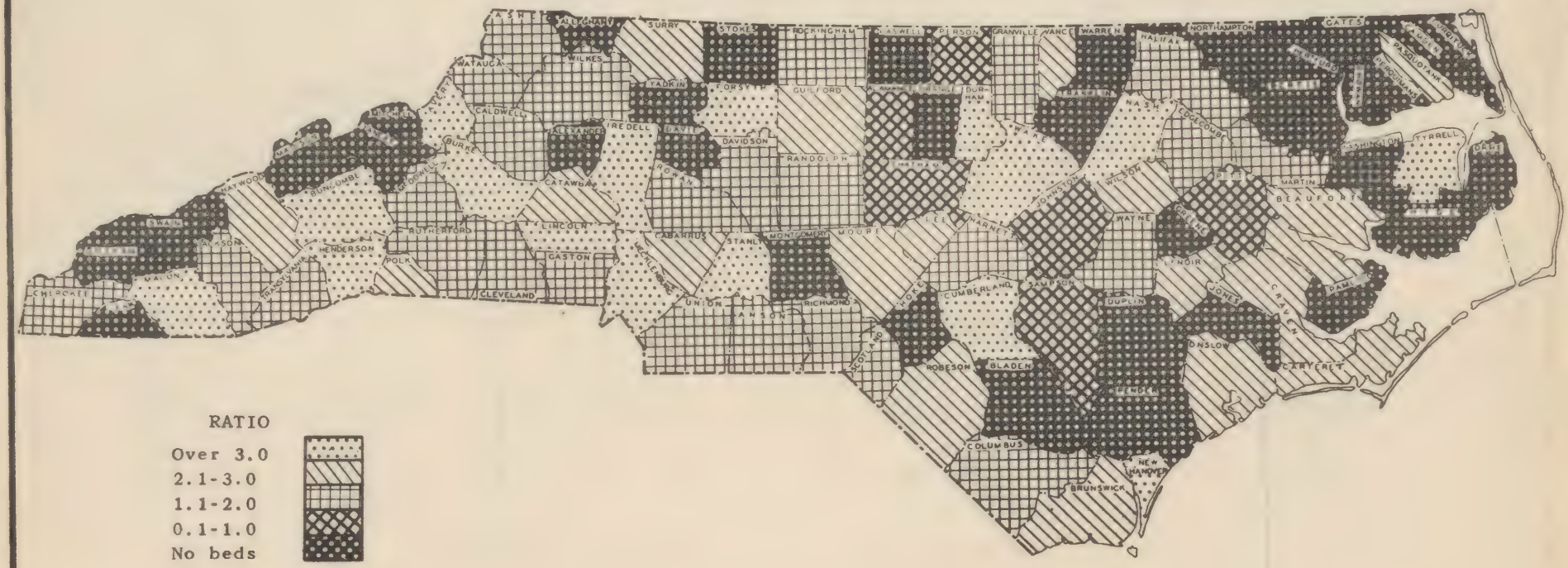
BASED ON DATA FROM THE U.S.BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,000 POPULATION, NORTH CAROLINA, 1944 *

County	Rank	Ratio	No. beds	County	Rank	Ratio	No. beds
NORTH CAROLINA	27	2.4	8,475				
Alamance	64	.7	42	Johnston	65	.5	35
Alexander	No hospital beds			Jones	No hospital beds		
Alleghany	No hospital beds			Lee	22	2.7	50
Anson	50	1.4	40	Lenoir	22	2.7	113
Ashe	59	1.1	26	Lincoln	11	3.8	93
Avery	2	6.4	87	McDowell	39	1.8	42
Beaufort	30	2.3	83	Macon	5	5.4	86
Bertie	No hospital beds			Madison	No hospital beds		
Bladen	No hospital beds			Martin	52	1.3	35
Brunswick	17	2.9	50	Mecklenburg	7	4.5	679
Buncombe	10	4.0	436	Mitchell	No hospital beds		
Burke	13	3.5	134	Montgomery	No hospital beds		
Cabarrus	33	2.2	130	Moore	26	2.6	80
Caldwell	42	1.7	60	Nash	8	4.2	235
Camden	No hospital beds			New Hanover	3	6.3	303
Carteret	22	2.7	49	Northampton	No hospital beds		
Caswell	No hospital beds			Onslow	22	2.7	48
Catawba	27	2.4	126	Orange	No hospital beds		
Chatham	62	.9	22	Pamlico	No hospital beds		
Cherokee	59	1.1	21	Pasquotank	30	2.3	48
Chowan	No hospital beds			Pender	No hospital beds		
Clay	No hospital beds			Perquimans	No hospital beds		
Cleveland	47	1.6	93	Person	61	1.0	25
Columbus	47	1.6	72	Pitt	62	.9	57
Craven	27	2.4	75	Polk	27	2.4	28
Cumberland	14	3.3	195	Randolph	42	1.7	74
Currituck	No hospital beds			Richmond	50	1.4	50
Dare	No hospital beds			Robeson	30	2.3	180
Davidson	52	1.3	72	Rockingham	36	1.9	112
Davie	No hospital beds			Rowan	42	1.7	117
Duplin	No hospital beds			Rutherford	52	1.3	58
Durham	1	10.3	825	Sampson	66	.2	9
Edgecombe	52	1.3	62	Scotland	42	1.7	39
Forsyth	3	6.3	798	Stanly	16	3.2	105
Franklin	No hospital beds			Stokes	No hospital beds		
Gaston	47	1.6	140	Surry	17	2.9	122
Gates	No hospital beds			Swain	No hospital beds		
Graham	No hospital beds			Transylvania	35	2.0	25
Granville	42	1.7	49	Tyrrell	11	3.8	21
Greene	No hospital beds			Union	52	1.3	50
Guilford	17	2.9	439	Vance	21	2.8	83
Halifax	39	1.8	100	Wake	14	3.3	358
Harnett	36	1.9	85	Warren	No hospital beds		
Haywood	33	2.2	75	Washington	No hospital beds		
Henderson	9	4.1	108	Watauga	36	1.9	35
Hertford	No hospital beds			Wayne	39	1.8	106
Hoke	No hospital beds			Wilkes	57	1.2	52
Hyde	No hospital beds			Wilson	17	2.9	148
Iredell	6	5.1	256	Yadkin	No hospital beds		
Jackson	57	1.2	24	Yancey	No hospital beds		

* Based on 1940 population.
Source: United States Census and data supplied by the Duke Endowment.

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,000 POPULATION
North Carolina, 1944



RATIO

Over 3.0	
2.1-3.0	
1.1-2.0	
0.1-1.0	
No beds	

N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

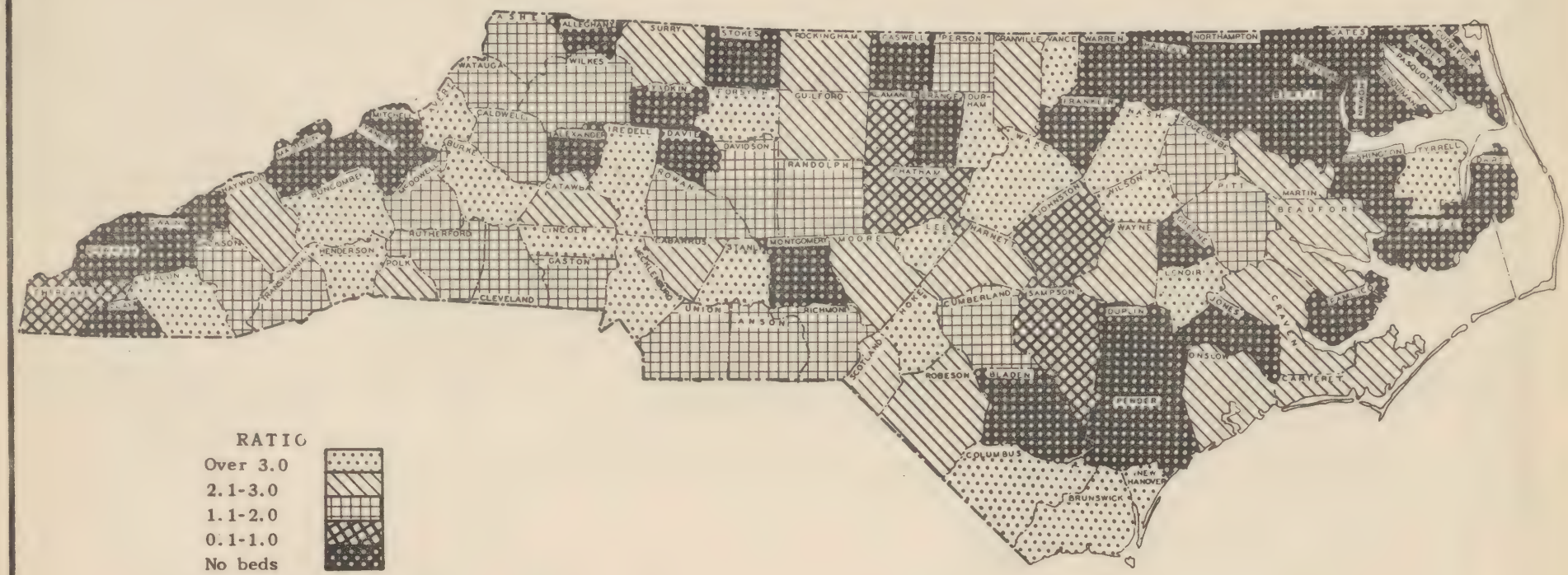
Based on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census
and data supplied by the Duke Endowment.

HOSPITAL BEDS FOR WHITE PERSONS PER 1,000 WHITE POPULATION, NORTH CAROLINA, 1943 *

County	Rank	Ratio	Number beds	County	Rank	Ratio	Number beds
NORTH CAROLINA	29	2.6	6,810				
Alamance	64	.8	37	Johnston	65	.6	30
Alexander	No hospital beds			Jones	No hospital beds		
Alleghany	No hospital beds			Lee	21	3.1	41
Anson	47	1.7	24	Lenoir	14	3.9	91
Ashe	61	1.1	25	Lincoln	12	4.0	84
Avery	3	6.4	85	McDowell	47	1.7	37
Beaufort	26	2.8	65	Macon	7	5.4	84
Bertie	No hospital beds			Madison	No hospital beds		
Bladen	No hospital beds			Martin	29	2.6	35
Brunswick	20	3.2	36	Mecklenburg	5	5.5	594
Buncombe	10	4.2	386	Mitchell	No hospital beds		
Burke	16	3.4	122	Montgomery	No hospital beds		
Cabarrus	38	2.1	106	Moore	25	2.9	62
Caldwell	49	1.6	53	Nash	7	5.4	175
Camden	No hospital beds			New Hanover	2	6.7	208
Carteret	26	2.8	43	Northampton	No hospital beds		
Caswell	No hospital beds			Onslow	23	3.0	39
Catawba	29	2.6	119	Orange	No hospital beds		
Chatham	62	1.0	17	Pamlico	No hospital beds		
Cherokee	62	1.0	18	Pasquotank	32	2.5	30
Chowan	No hospital beds			Pender	No hospital beds		
Clay	No hospital beds			Perquimans	No hospital beds		
Cleveland	49	1.6	71	Person	49	1.6	25
Columbus	44	1.9	59	Pitt	55	1.3	42
Craven	38	2.1	36	Polk	33	2.3	24
Cumberland	12	4.0	156	Randolph	49	1.6	66
Currituck	No hospital beds			Richmond	49	1.6	40
Dare	No hospital beds			Robeson	29	2.6	131
Davidson	55	1.3	64	Rockingham	38	2.1	96
Davie	No hospital beds			Rowan	45	1.8	99
Duplin	No hospital beds			Rutherford	58	1.2	47
Durham	1	13.0	674	Sampson	66	.3	9
Edgecombe	42	2.0	46	Scotland	35	2.2	26
Forsyth	4	6.2	526	Stanly	18	3.3	96
Franklin	No hospital beds			Stokes	No hospital beds		
Gaston	49	1.6	118	Surry	26	2.8	110
Gates	No hospital beds			Swain	No hospital beds		
Graham	No hospital beds			Transylvania	45	1.8	21
Granville	33	2.3	33	Tyrrell	9	4.8	17
Greene	No hospital beds			Union	55	1.3	40
Guilford	23	3.0	363	Vance	18	3.3	53
Halifax	21	3.1	77	Wake	16	3.4	248
Harnett	35	2.2	70	Warren	No hospital beds		
Haywood	38	2.1	70	Washington	No hospital beds		
Henderson	10	4.2	100	Watauga	42	2.0	35
Hertford	No hospital beds			Wayne	35	2.2	73
Hoke	No hospital beds			Wilkes	58	1.2	47
Hyde	No hospital beds			Wilson	15	3.7	107
Iredell	5	5.5	226	Yadkin	No hospital beds		
Jackson	58	1.2	23	Yancey	No hospital beds		

Source: Duke Endowment Hospital Statistics. * Based on 1940 population.

HOSPITAL BEDS FOR WHITE PERSONS PER 1,000 WHITE POPULATION
North Carolina, 1943



RATIO
Over 3.0
2.1-3.0
1.1-2.0
0.1-1.0
No beds

N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

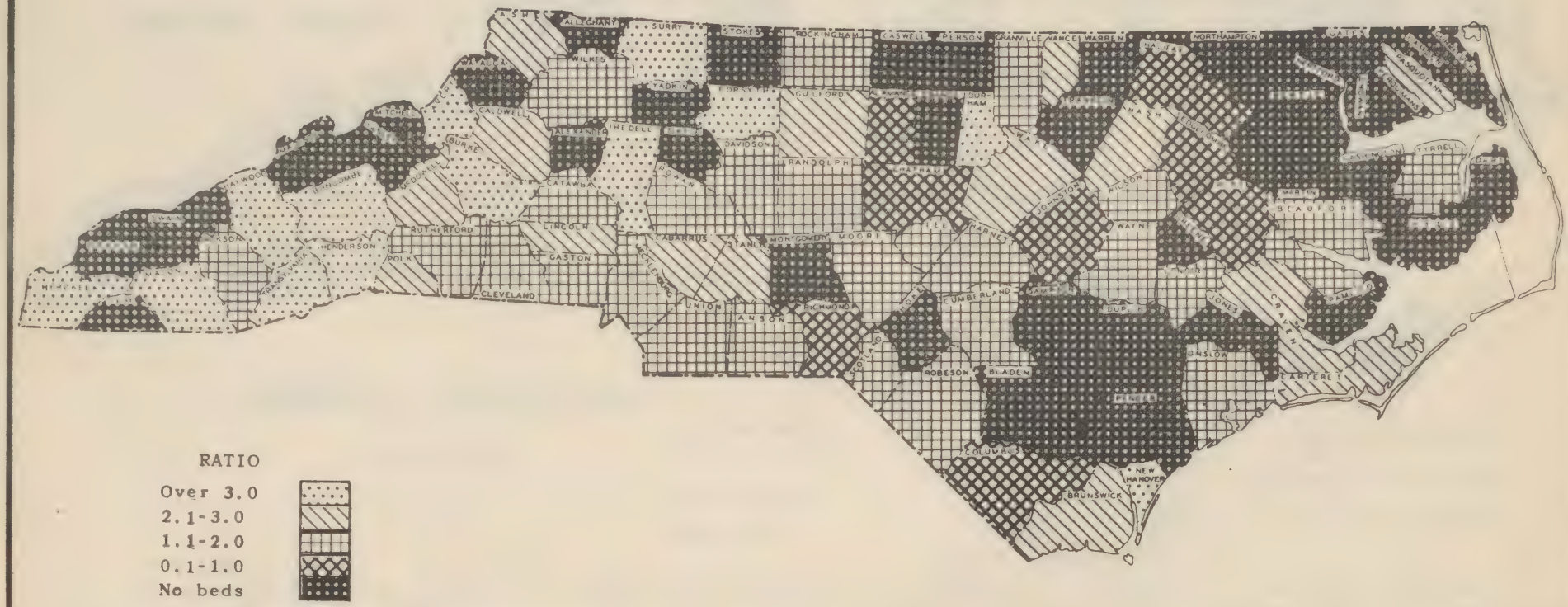
Based on data from Duke Endowment Hospital Statistics

HOSPITAL BEDS FOR NEGROES PER 1,000 NEGRO POPULATION, NORTH CAROLINA, 1943 *

County	Rank	Ratio	Number beds	County	Rank	Ratio	Number beds
NORTH CAROLINA	40	1.7	1,665				
Alamance	60	.5	5	Johnston	62	.4	5
Alexander	No hospital beds			Jones	No hospital beds		
Alleghany	No hospital beds			Lee	40	1.7	9
Anson	51	1.1	16	Lenoir	50	1.2	22
Ashe	27	2.1	1	Lincoln	16	2.7	9
Avery	2	7.7	2	McDowell	16	2.7	5
Beaufort	46	1.3	18	Macon	9	4.3	2
Bertie	No hospital beds			Madison	No hospital beds		
Bladen	No hospital beds			Martin	No hospital beds		
Brunswick	21	2.4	14	Mecklenburg	29	2.0	85
Buncombe	12	3.1	50	Mitchell	No hospital beds		
Burke	10	3.8	12	Montgomery	No hospital beds		
Cabarrus	19	2.5	24	Moore	31	1.9	18
Caldwell	19	2.5	7	Nash	18	2.6	60
Camden	No hospital beds			New Hanover	4	5.6	95
Carteret	25	2.2	6	Northampton	No hospital beds		
Caswell	No hospital beds			Onslow	31	1.9	9
Catawba	43	1.4	7	Orange	No hospital beds		
Chatham	58	.6	5	Pamlico	No hospital beds		
Cherokee	1	16.5	3	Pasquotank	27	2.1	18
Chowan	No hospital beds			Pender	No hospital beds		
Clay	No hospital beds			Perquimans	No hospital beds		
Cleveland	40	1.7	22	Person	No hospital beds		
Columbus	55	.9	13	Pitt	60	.5	15
Craven	15	2.8	39	Polk	21	2.4	4
Cumberland	31	1.9	39	Randolph	36	1.8	8
Currituck	No hospital beds			Richmond	56	.8	10
Dare	No hospital beds			Robeson	31	1.9	49
Davidson	43	1.4	8	Rockingham	46	1.3	16
Davie	No hospital beds			Rowan	43	1.4	18
Duplin	No hospital beds			Rutherford	36	1.8	11
Durham	6	5.3	151	Sampson	No hospital beds		
Edgecombe	58	.6	16	Scotland	51	1.1	13
Forsyth	3	6.6	272	Stanly	24	2.3	9
Franklin	No hospital beds			Stokes	No hospital beds		
Gaston	40	1.7	22	Surry	8	4.7	12
Gates	No hospital beds			Swain	No hospital beds		
Graham	No hospital beds			Transylvania	7	4.8	4
Granville	51	1.1	16	Tyrrell	29	2.0	4
Greene	No hospital beds			Union	51	1.1	10
Guilford	21	2.4	76	Vance	25	2.2	30
Halifax	57	.7	23	Wake	14	3.0	110
Harnett	46	1.3	15	Warren	No hospital beds		
Haywood	4	5.6	5	Washington	No hospital beds		
Henderson	10	3.8	8	Watauga	No hospital beds		
Hertford	No hospital beds			Wayne	46	1.3	33
Hoke	No hospital beds			Wilkes	36	1.8	5
Hyde	No hospital beds			Wilson	31	1.9	41
Iredell	12	3.1	30	Yadkin	No hospital beds		
Jackson	36	1.8	1	Yancey	No hospital beds		

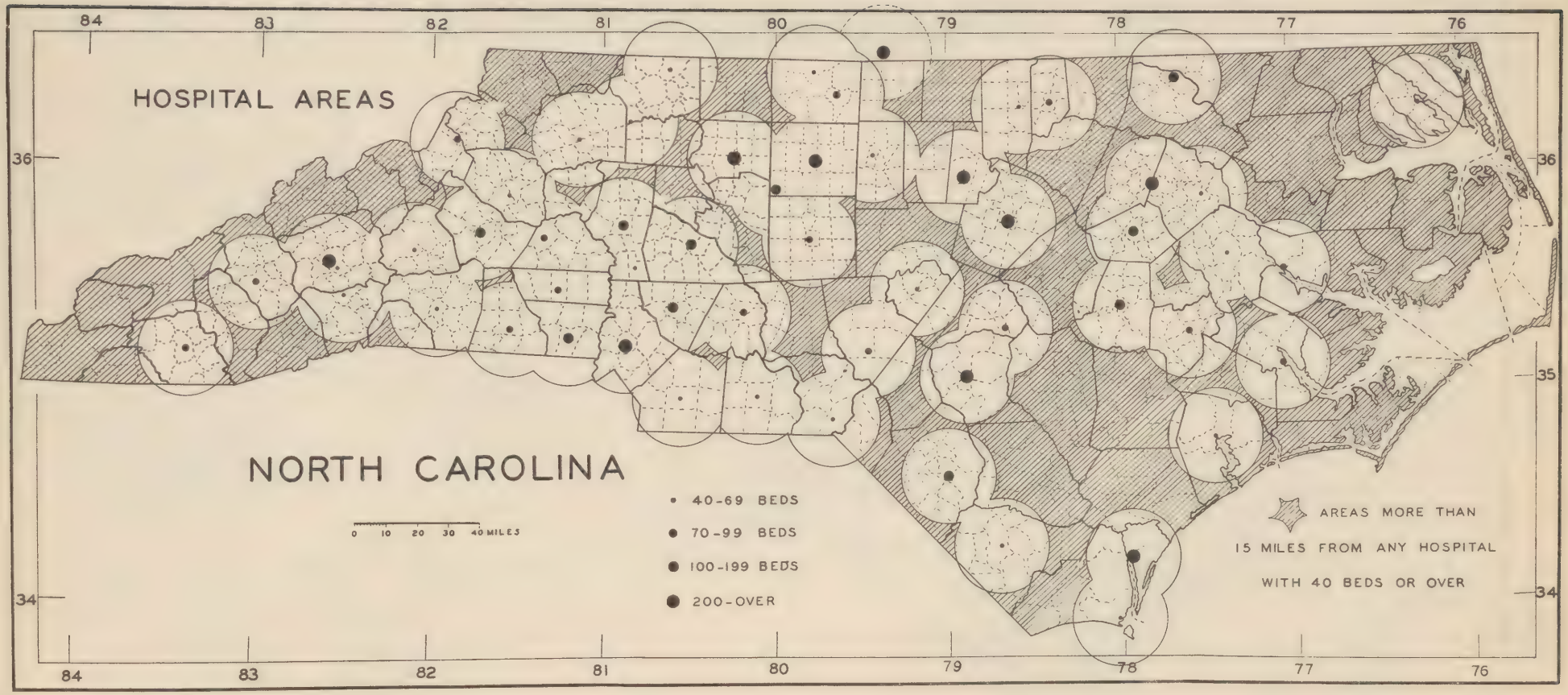
Source: Duke Endowment Hospital Statistics. * Based on 1940 population.

HOSPITAL BEDS FOR NEGROES PER 1,000 NEGRO POPULATION
North Carolina, 1943



N.C.Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from Duke Endowment Hospital Statistics


HOSPITAL AREAS
NORTH CAROLINA
0 10 20 30 40 MILES
40-69 BEDS
70-99 BEDS
100-199 BEDS
200-OVER
AREAS MORE THAN
15 MILES FROM ANY HOSPITAL
WITH 40 BEDS OR OVER
84
83
82
81
80
79
78
77
76
36
35
34

PHYSICIANS PER 100,000 POPULATION, NORTH CAROLINA, 1940

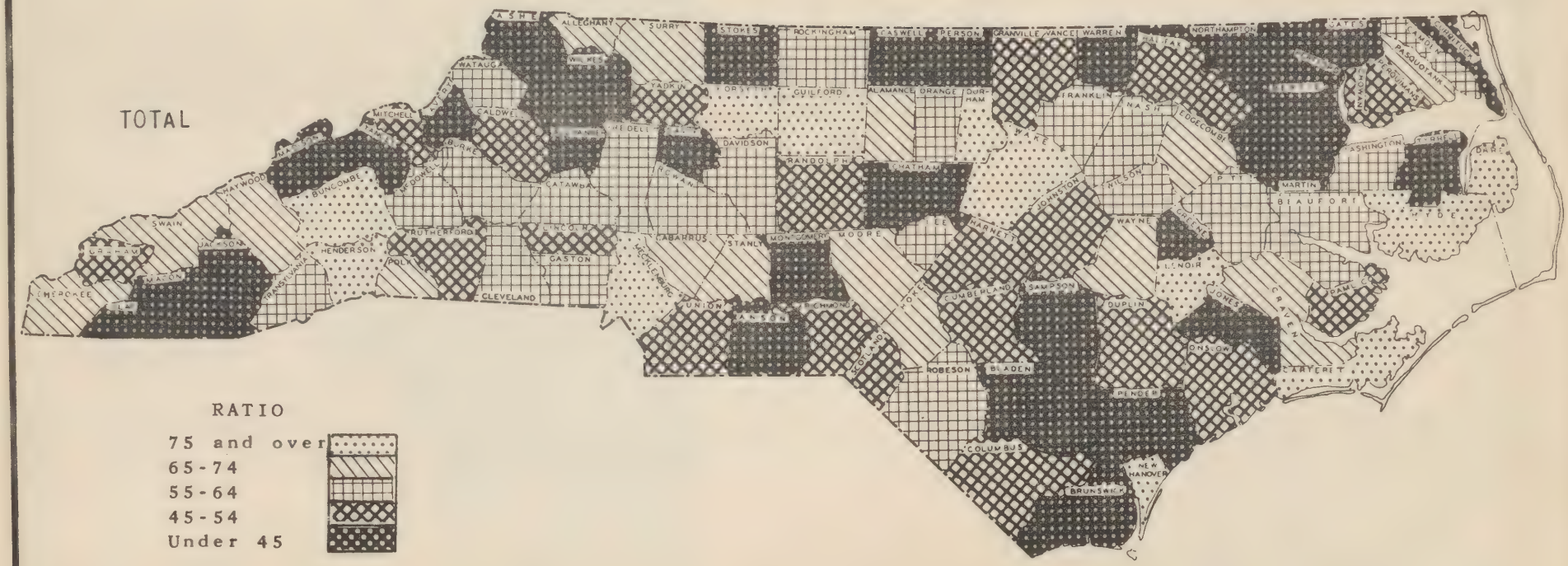
County	1940		Number		County	1940		Number	
	Rank	Ratio	1940	1944		Rank	Ratio	1940	1944
NORTH CAROLINA	28	64	2,298	1,688					
Alamance	25	66	38	30	Johnston	68	46	29	19
Alexander	83	37	5	4	Jones	83	37	4	3
Alleghany	17	72	6	4	Lee	28	64	12	10
Anson	80	39	11	11	Lenoir	10	78	32	20
Ashe	77	40	9	5	Lincoln	56	50	12	13
Avery	71	44	6	6	McDowell	31	61	14	11
Beaufort	30	63	23	13	Macon	71	44	7	5
Bertie	74	42	11	8	Madison	96	27	6	6
Bladen	97	26	7	6	Martin	74	42	11	5
Brunswick	94	29	5	2	Mecklenburg	4	102	155	120
Buncombe	1	128	139	80	Mitchell	56	50	8	4
Burke	34	60	23	16	Montgomery	83	37	6	5
Cabarrus	19	69	41	33	Moore	13	74	23	22
Caldwell	62	48	17	12	Nash	31	61	34	26
Camden	45	55	3	3	New Hanover	7	94	45	40
Carteret	11	77	14	9	Northampton	74	42	12	11
Caswell	99	20	4	3	Onslow	69	45	8	6
Catawba	38	58	30	17	Orange	31	61	14	11
Chatham	86	36	9	7	Pamlico	50	52	5	2
Cherokee	19	69	13	6	Pasquotank	16	73	15	15
Chowan	50	52	6	5	Pender	95	28	5	5
Clay	91	31	2	2	Perquimans	55	51	5	3
Cleveland	41	57	33	17	Person	86	36	9	10
Columbus	56	50	23	18	Pitt	28	64	39	21
Craven	18	70	22	19	Polk	26	67	8	4
Cumberland	60	49	29	17	Randolph	50	52	23	13
Currituck	92	30	2	3	Richmond	49	54	20	18
Dare	9	83	5	1	Robeson	37	59	45	31
Davidson	38	58	31	21	Rockingham	45	55	32	21
Davie	77	40	6	4	Rowan	38	58	40	31
Duplin	69	45	18	10	Rutherford	62	48	22	15
Durham	2	115	92	73	Sampson	82	38	18	15
Edgecombe	19	69	34	24	Scotland	66	47	11	8
Forsyth	8	85	107	90	Stanly	26	67	22	13
Franklin	44	56	17	10	Stokes	71	44	10	4
Gaston	45	55	48	47	Surry	19	69	29	23
Gates	92	30	3	3	Swain	13	74	9	3
Graham	66	47	3	1	Transylvani	41	57	7	4
Granville	50	52	15	8	Tyrrell	100	18	1	1
Greene	82	38	7	6	Union	60	49	19	14
Guilford	6	96	148	109	Vance	56	50	15	8
Halifax	62	48	27	25	Wake	5	97	106	83
Harnett	50	52	23	15	Warren	80	39	9	7
Haywood	19	69	24	15	Washington	41	57	7	5
Henderson	3	104	27	17	Watauga	45	55	10	4
Hertford	86	36	7	7	Wayne	19	69	40	37
Hoke	13	74	11	11	Wilkes	90	33	14	10
Hyde	12	76	6	4	Wilson	34	60	30	28
Iredell	34	60	30	22	Yadkin	62	48	10	5
Jackson	86	36	7	7	Yancey	98	23	4	4

Source: American Medical Association Directory and Dr. Hubert Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

PHYSICIANS PER 100,000 POPULATION

North Carolina, 1940

TOTAL



RATIO

- 75 and over
- 65-74
- 55-64
- 45-54
- Under 45

N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from the American Medical Association Directory

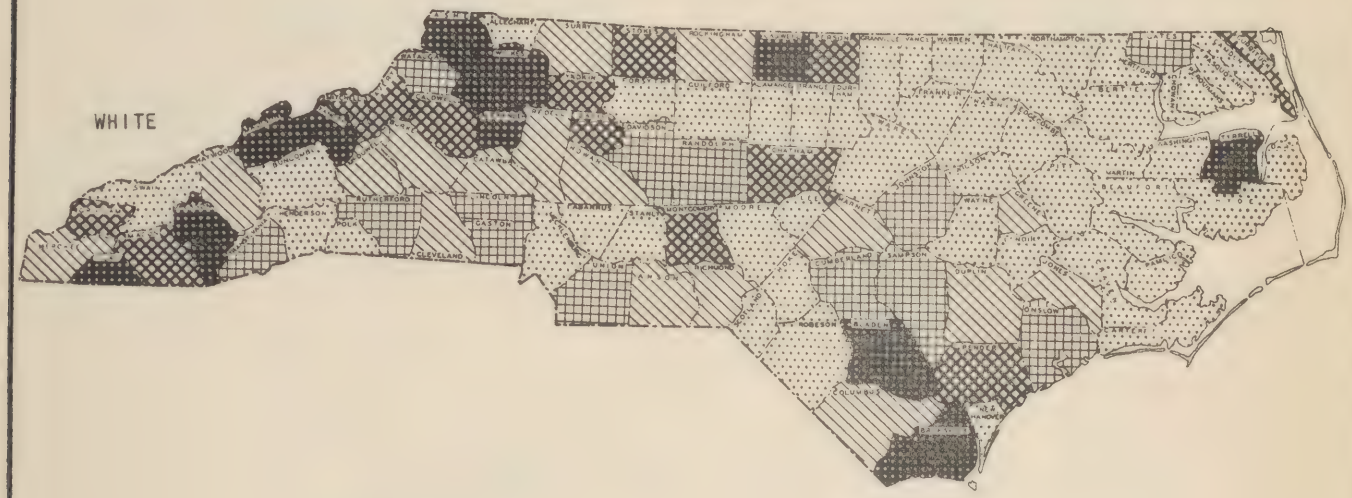
NEGRO PHYSICIANS PER 100,000 NEGRO POPULATION, NORTH CAROLINA, 1944*

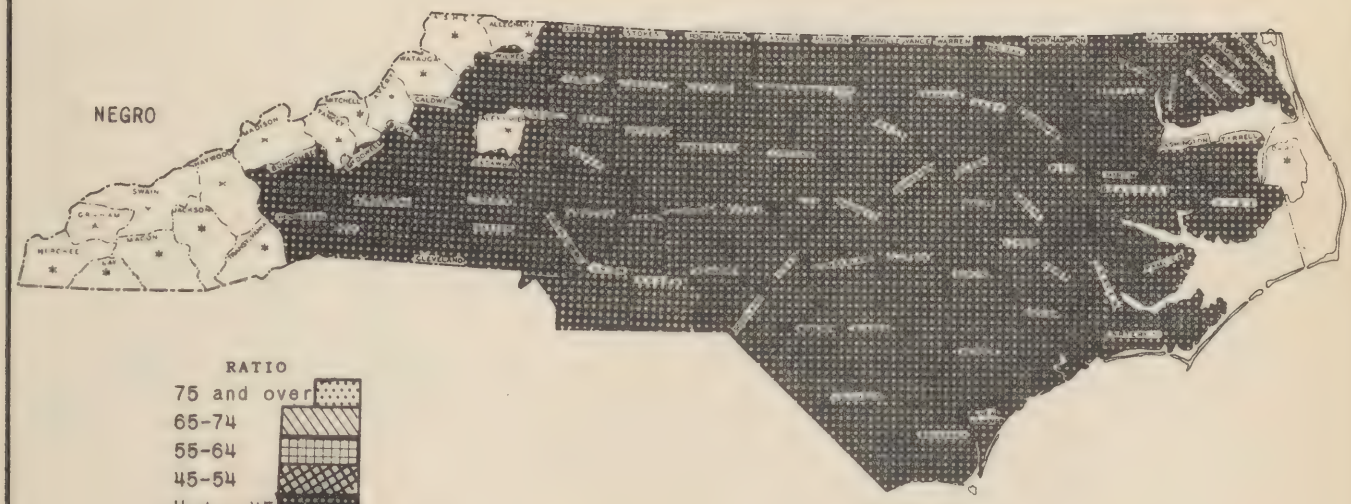
County	Rank	Ratio	Number Physicians	County	Rank	Ratio	Number Physicians
NORTH CAROLINA	28	14.7	144				
Alamance	19	18.9	2	Johnston	41	7.4	1
Alexander	-	- -	-	Jones	-	- -	-
Alleghany	-	- -	-	Lee	-	- -	-
Anson	42	7.2	1	Lenoir	23	16.8	3
Ashe	-	- -	-	Lincoln	-	- -	-
Avery	-	- -	-	McDowell	-	- -	-
Beaufort	28	14.5	2	Macon	-	- -	-
Bertie	44	6.7	1	Madison	-	- -	-
Bladen	-	- -	-	Martin	-	- -	-
Brunswick	-	- -	-	Mecklenburg	14	23.1	10
Buncombe	3	37.2	6	Mitchell	-	- -	-
Burke	-	- -	-	Montgomery	-	- -	-
Cabarrus	9	30.7	3	Moore	34	10.7	1
Caldwell	2	37.3	1	Nash	22	17.1	4
Camden	-	- -	-	New Hanover	6	35.2	6
Carteret	-	- -	-	Northampton	48	5.7	1
Caswell	-	- -	-	Onslow	-	- -	-
Catawba	-	- -	-	Orange	-	- -	-
Chatham	-	- -	-	Pamlico	-	- -	-
Cherokee	-	- -	-	Pasquotank	7	34.2	3
Chowan	20	18.4	1	Pender	-	- -	-
Clay	-	- -	-	Perquimans	18	21.2	1
Cleveland	-	- -	-	Person	33	11.0	1
Columbus	30	14.0	2	Pitt	43	6.9	2
Craven	10	28.5	4	Polk	-	- -	-
Cumberland	11	24.7	5	Randolph	-	- -	-
Currituck	-	- -	-	Richmond	25	16.4	2
Dare	-	- -	-	Robeson	38	7.8	2
Davidson	8	33.9	2	Rockingham	24	16.6	2
Davie	-	- -	-	Rowan	27	15.4	2
Duplin	-	- -	-	Rutherford	-	- -	-
Durham	12	24.5	7	Sampson	47	6.1	1
Edgecombe	40	7.5	2	Scotland	36	8.6	1
Forsyth	4	36.5	15	Stanly	-	- -	-
Franklin	39	7.7	1	Stokes	-	- -	-
Gaston	13	23.8	3	Surry	-	- -	-
Gates	-	- -	-	Swain	-	- -	-
Graham	-	- -	-	Transylvania	-	- -	-
Granville	31	13.4	2	Tyrrell	-	- -	-
Greene	-	- -	-	Union	15	21.8	2
Guilford	1	40.4	13	Vance	17	21.5	3
Halifax	46	6.2	2	Wake	16	21.7	8
Harnett	37	8.4	1	Warren	45	6.6	1
Haywood	-	- -	-	Washington	21	18.3	1
Henderson	-	- -	-	Watauga	-	- -	-
Hertford	-	- -	-	Wayne	26	15.8	4
Hoke	32	11.6	1	Wilkes	5	35.4	1
Hyde	-	- -	-	Wilson	29	14.2	3
Iredell	35	10.4	1	Yadkin	-	- -	-
Jackson	-	- -	-	Yancey	-	- -	-

Source: Clyde Donnell, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer, Old North State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Inc., Durham, North Carolina.

* Includes 15 physicians not in active practice.

PYHSICIANS PER 100,000 POPULATION
North Carolina, 1940





RATIO
75 and over
65-74
55-64
45-54
Under 45

* COUNTIES HAVING LESS THAN 1,000 NEGRO POPULATION

N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

BASED ON DATA FROM THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

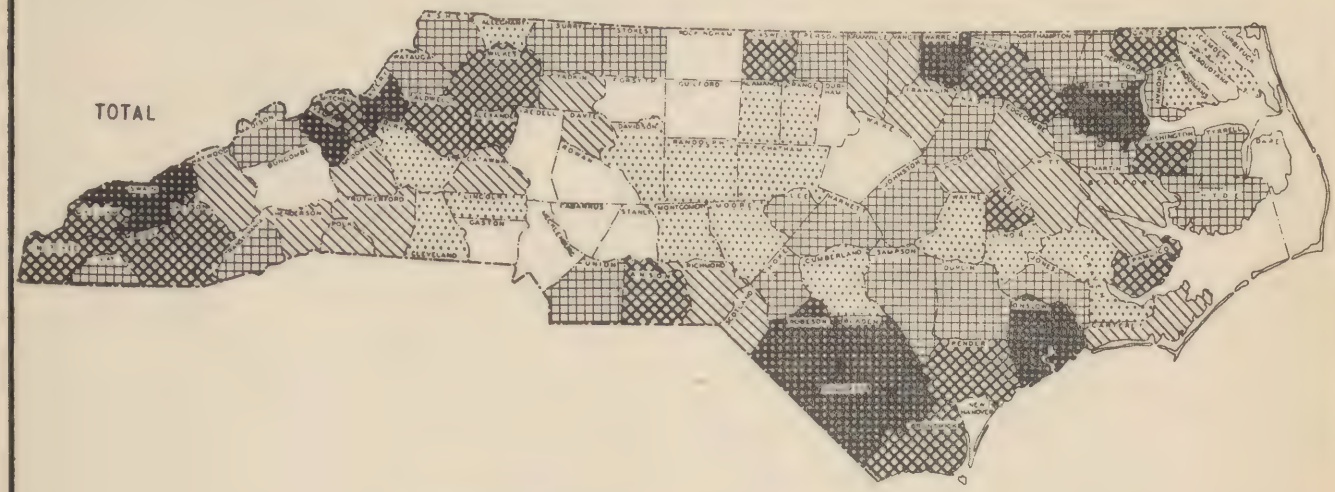
LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OF AGE BY RESIDENCE, NORTH CAROLINA, 1940.
(Exclusive of stillbirths)

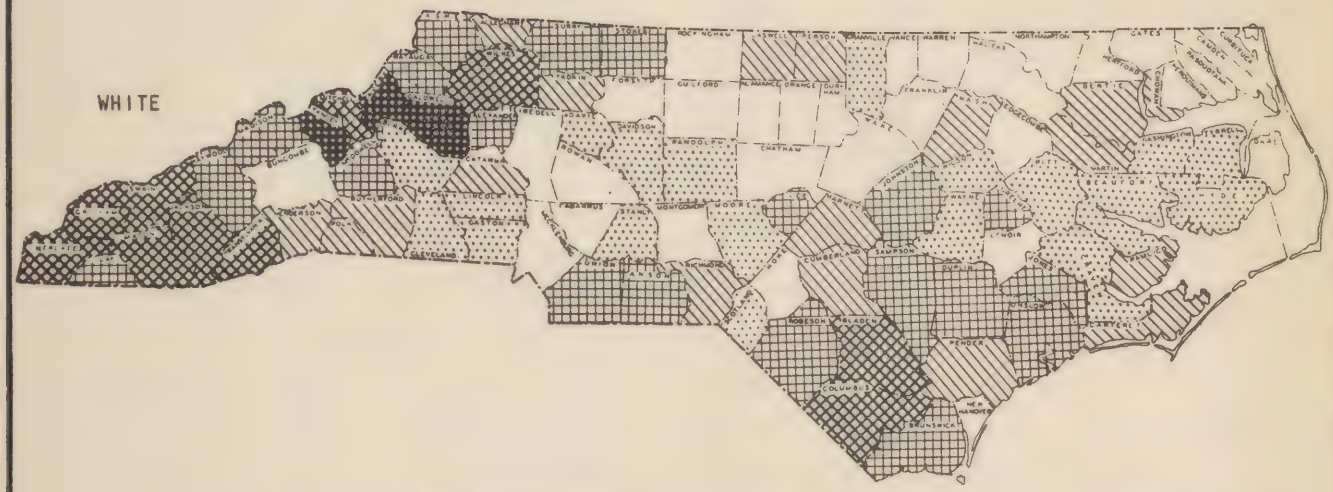
County	Rank	Total	White	Non-white	County	Rank	Total	White	Non-white
NORTH CAROLINA	34	90.0	85.4	101.6					
Alamance	17	81.6	76.7	104.5	Johnston	53	101.5	100.2	106.3
Alexander	79	111.1	106.0	174.1	Jones	63	103.7	100.3	108.1
Alleghany	30	88.2	91.0	15.2	Lee	58	102.7	100.0	109.2
Anson	76	110.7	100.6	121.0	Lenoir	25	86.1	76.2	99.1
Ashe	56	102.3	102.0	120.5	Lincoln	28	87.3	85.5	98.6
Avery	100	138.2	138.2	133.3	McDowell	50	99.3	100.2	88.5
Beaufort	45	95.0	86.2	109.3	Macon	77	111.0	113.6	28.8
Bertie	98	129.2	90.3	161.8	Madison	61	103.2	102.7	145.8
Bladen	96	126.1	115.4	141.2	Martin	72	108.8	90.4	129.0
Brunswick	88	117.3	101.4	148.7	Mecklenburg	7	68.9	69.1	68.6
Buncombe	9	71.4	76.6	46.4	Mitchell	90	118.6	118.4	150.0
Burke	20	84.3	85.4	71.4	Montgomery	26	86.4	79.2	110.8
Cabarrus	11	74.3	75.2	70.2	Moore	19	83.6	81.8	87.8
Caldwell	89	118.2	121.2	82.3	Nash	69	107.4	90.4	131.6
Camden	18	82.8	64.5	111.3	New Hanover	13	76.9	73.1	83.4
Carteret	34	90.5	90.6	89.8	Northampton	71	108.6	64.2	138.0
Caswell	81	113.2	90.6	140.5	Onslow	92	121.0	106.6	162.3
Catawba	38	91.6	92.4	84.9	Orange	24	85.6	70.6	118.7
Chatham	26	86.4	69.7	123.0	Pamlico	84	115.2	98.9	147.7
Cherokee	87	116.6	114.6	280.0	Pasquotank	3	66.7	54.1	84.6
Chowan	54	102.1	90.1	116.7	Pender	85	116.0	98.6	135.6
Clay	64	104.4	105.5	41.7	Perquimans	31	88.5	72.6	106.8
Cleveland	33	89.0	85.2	102.7	Person	61	103.2	92.2	123.1
Columbus	94	123.2	116.0	137.8	Pitt	47	95.6	83.5	108.6
Craven	29	87.4	81.1	95.3	Polk	44	94.5	90.8	117.3
Cumberland	32	88.6	91.2	84.1	Randolph	23	85.3	85.3	104.4
Currituck	1	58.7	58.0	60.1	Richmond	43	94.3	95.4	92.2
Dare	8	70.7	72.0	56.9	Robeson	93	122.0	100.4	139.8
Davidson	22	84.7	84.9	83.7	Rockingham	12	75.6	75.3	76.4
Davie	45	95.0	86.8	148.3	Rowan	6	68.3	67.7	70.7
Duplin	66	105.7	102.6	111.3	Rutherford	40	92.5	90.2	106.3
Durham	2	65.2	61.0	72.2	Sampson	74	109.4	105.7	116.0
Edgecombe	47	95.6	77.0	111.8	Scotland	37	91.4	86.4	95.8
Forsyth	4	66.9	69.4	62.4	Stanly	14	77.5	80.6	56.9
Franklin	35	91.3	70.8	120.8	Stokes	68	106.2	105.1	117.2
Gaston	15	78.6	81.4	62.8	Surry	52	101.4	102.0	91.4
Gates	77	111.0	72.1	156.8	Swain	99	130.4	114.4	237.4
Graham	91	118.8	119.8	88.9	Transylvania	67	106.1	111.2	37.0
Granville	51	99.4	80.9	118.4	Tyrrell	55	102.2	84.5	134.4
Greene	85	116.0	104.8	131.0	Union	73	108.9	101.3	133.1
Guilford	5	67.1	69.4	59.0	Vance	41	93.3	76.4	113.3
Halifax	79	111.1	76.7	141.6	Wake	10	73.6	65.1	90.6
Harnett	65	104.6	99.2	118.5	Warren	94	123.2	78.4	149.3
Haywood	49	99.0	100.0	66.7	Washington	75	110.4	84.8	145.9
Henderson	42	93.5	94.7	81.1	Watauga	60	103.0	103.9	50.0
Hertford	56	102.3	71.8	125.1	Wayne	21	84.6	83.0	86.5
Hoke	59	102.8	75.3	120.8	Wilkes	83	115.0	115.4	110.1
Hyde	70	107.8	84.5	143.7	Wilson	39	92.4	80.2	109.2
Iredell	16	78.3	75.9	88.4	Yadkin	35	91.3	92.4	70.2
Jackson	82	113.9	119.2	47.9	Yancey	97	128.6	129.3	58.8

Source: United States Vital Statistics, 1940.

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OF AGE BY RESIDENCE

North Carolina, 1940





BIRTH RATE

120.0 and up

110.0-119.9

100.0-109.9

90.0- 99.9

80.0- 89.9

Under 80.0

N.C.Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

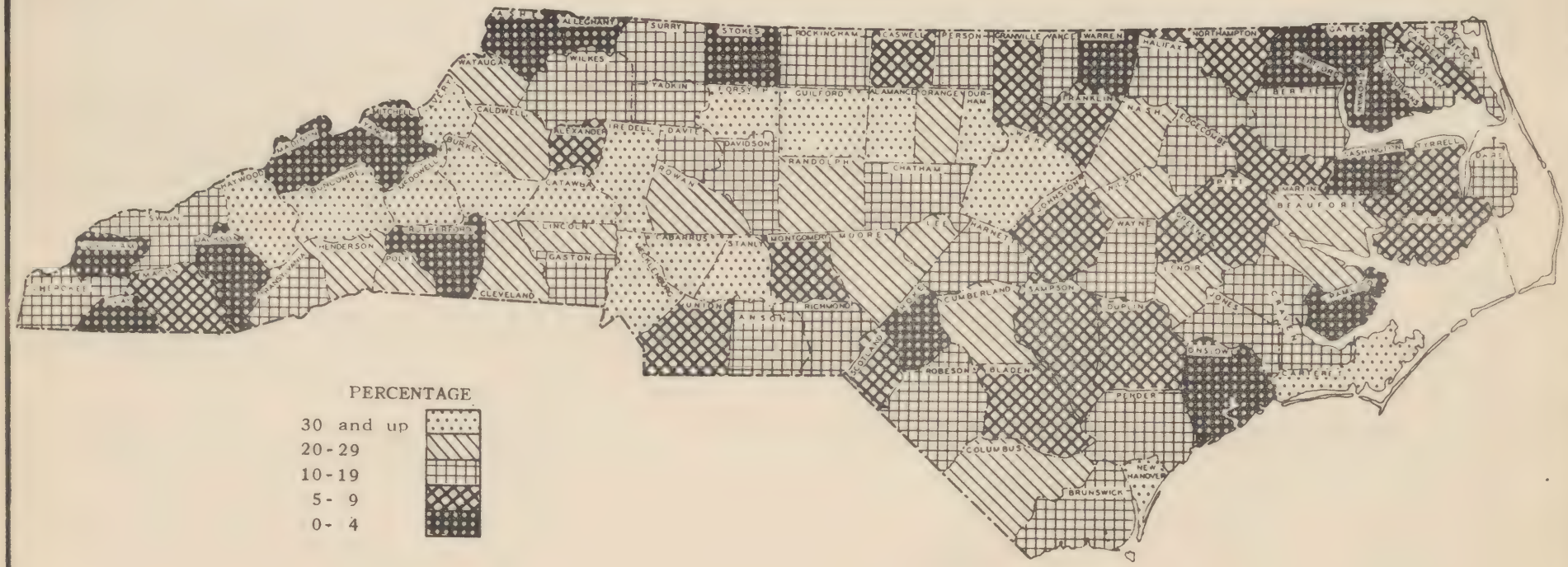
BASED ON DATA FROM U.S.BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1940.

County	Rank	Percent	Number	County	Rank	Percent	Number
NORTH CAROLINA	25	24.2	19,434				
Alamance	10	36.7	461	Johnston	68	7.9	123
Alexander	77	5.9	20	Jones	58	11.1	29
Alleghany	93	3.2	5	Lee	34	20.8	97
Anson	62	10.1	75	Lenoir	24	26.0	249
Ashe	85	4.5	23	Lincoln	18	29.1	144
Avery	17	30.4	123	McDowell	13	33.9	184
Beaufort	28	23.2	196	Macon	68	7.9	30
Bertie	48	14.6	113	Madison	85	4.5	23
Bladen	79	5.1	39	Martin	75	6.3	41
Brunswick	41	18.0	81	Mecklenburg	3	62.0	1,887
Buncombe	8	40.4	837	Mitchell	89	4.2	18
Burke	5	47.6	398	Montgomery	75	6.3	20
Columbus	6	44.3	527	Moore	27	24.0	149
Caldwell	25	24.3	242	Nash	31	21.7	318
Camden	67	8.1	8	New Hanover	1	89.5	904
Carteret	12	35.3	138	Northampton	70	7.2	50
Caswell	71	6.7	34	Onslow	83	4.6	22
Catawba	11	35.9	437	Orange	21	27.7	132
Chatham	61	10.4	50	Pamlico	97	2.5	6
Cherokee	49	14.4	71	Pasquotank	47	14.9	51
Chowan	99	2.2	6	Pender	60	10.6	47
Clay	96	2.8	4	Perquimans	90	4.1	8
Cleveland	20	28.4	364	Person	50	14.3	88
Columbus	33	20.9	269	Pitt	64	9.6	141
Craven	51	14.1	94	Polk	30	22.1	58
Cumberland	29	23.1	289	Randolph	25	24.3	230
Currituck	56	11.5	10	Richmond	59	10.9	95
Dare	52	13.0	13	Robeson	46	16.1	358
Davidson	42	17.6	201	Rockingham	35	19.7	221
Davie	42	17.6	56	Rowan	19	28.4	346
Duplin	73	6.5	64	Rutherford	88	4.4	45
Durham	2	65.4	1,020	Sampson	80	5.0	60
Edgecombe	44	17.1	203	Scotland	65	8.7	45
Forsyth	4	60.0	1,470	Stanly	16	32.6	213
Franklin	78	5.3	35	Stokes	82	4.9	27
Gaston	37	19.3	349	Surry	53	12.6	129
Gates	85	4.5	11	Swain	39	19.0	68
Graham	100	1.2	2	Transylvania	38	19.2	56
Granville	71	6.7	46	Tyrrell	63	9.9	13
Greene	80	5.0	25	Union	66	8.5	84
Guilford	7	43.0	1,253	Vance	40	18.6	130
Halifax	36	19.5	291	Wake	9	38.0	838
Harnett	54	12.4	137	Warren	93	3.2	20
Haywood	15	33.0	270	Washington	91	3.6	11
Henderson	23	26.1	152	Watauga	22	26.9	110
Hertford	95	3.0	14	Wayne	56	11.5	144
Hoke	97	2.5	9	Wilkes	55	12.3	137
Hyde	73	6.5	12	Wilson	32	21.2	252
Iredell	14	33.3	325	Yadkin	45	16.8	72
Jackson	92	3.5	17	Yancey	83	4.6	22

Source: United States Vital Statistics, 1940.

PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS
NORTH CAROLINA, 1940



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

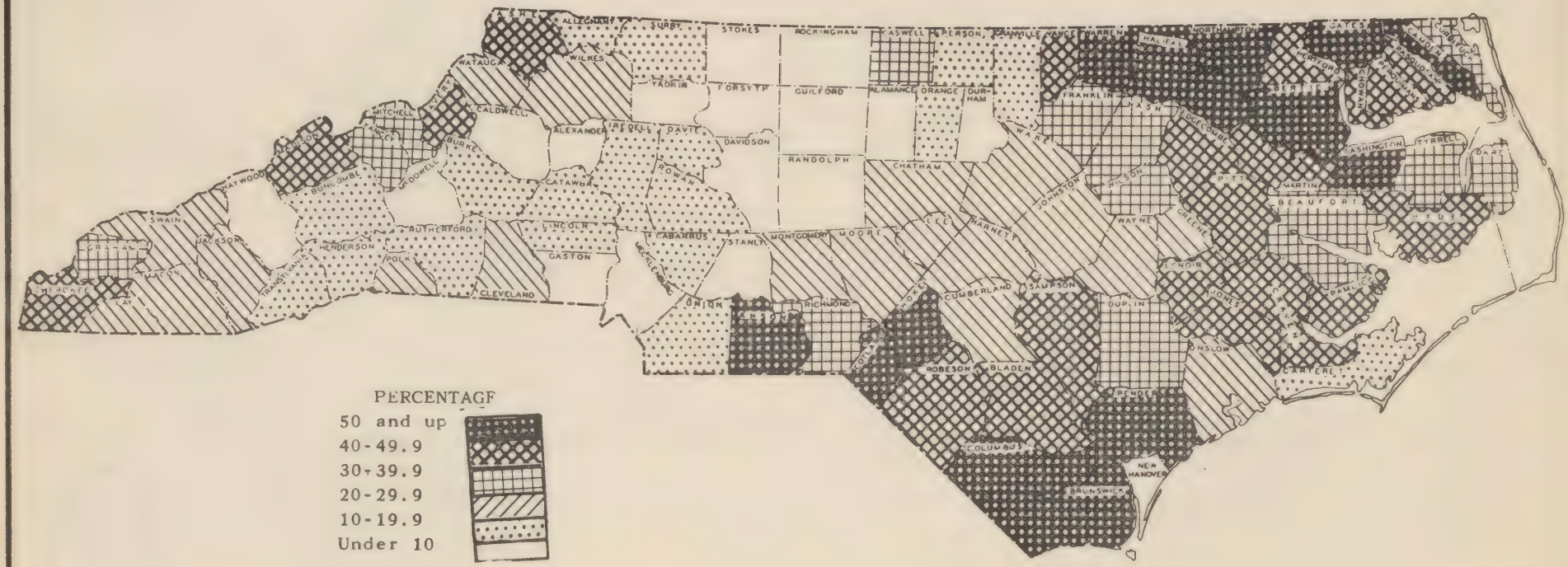
Based on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census'

PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS NOT ATTENDED BY PHYSICIANS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1940.

County	Rank	Percent	Number	County	Rank	Percent	Number
NORTH CAROLINA	43	24.9	20,063				
Alamance	5	3.3	42	Johnston	42	22.9	355
Alexander	23	11.3	38	Jones	70	40.6	106
Alleghany	10	4.5	7	Lee	40	22.5	105
Anson	89	55.5	414	Lenoir	74	42.1	403
Ashe	75	42.5	215	Lincoln	23	11.3	56
Avery	69	40.5	164	McDowell	9	4.4	24
Beaufort	67	39.9	337	Macon	52	29.6	112
Bertie	98	64.6	501	Madison	83	45.2	232
Bladen	87	49.9	385	Martin	84	47.5	311
Brunswick	96	61.2	276	Mecklenburg	3	2.6	78
Buncombe	20	10.5	218	Mitchell	64	36.9	157
Burke	28	13.4	112	Montgomery	50	28.8	92
Cabarrus	27	12.1	144	Moore	52	29.6	184
Caldwell	13	7.1	71	Nash	58	32.8	480
Camden	92	57.6	57	New Hanover	4	3.1	31
Carteret	33	17.4	68	Northampton	99	68.8	476
Caswell	61	36.0	182	Onslow	48	28.3	136
Catawba	26	12.0	146	Orange	32	16.6	79
Chatham	44	25.7	123	Pamlico	76	42.6	103
Cherokee	71	40.7	200	Pasquotank	81	44.2	151
Chowan	80	43.2	120	Pender	91	56.9	252
Clay	44	25.7	37	Perquimans	85	47.9	93
Cleveland	41	22.8	292	Person	29	13.5	83
Columbus	88	52.5	676	Pitt	73	40.9	601
Craven	77	42.8	286	Polk	49	28.5	75
Cumberland	51	29.0	363	Randolph	17	9.5	88
Currituck	60	35.6	31	Richmond	57	31.1	271
Dare	38	21.0	21	Robeson	68	40.2	893
Davidson	1	1.8	21	Rockingham	15	8.6	96
Davie	18	10.1	32	Rowan	19	10.3	125
Duplin	56	30.8	303	Rutherford	29	13.5	138
Durham	16	8.9	139	Sampson	77	42.8	517
Edgecombe	82	44.6	528	Scotland	93	58.9	304
Forsyth	2	2.3	57	Stanly	11	4.6	30
Franklin	62	36.5	240	Stokes	14	7.2	40
Gaston	12	6.0	108	Surry	25	11.9	122
Gates	95	60.4	148	Swain	43	25.4	91
Graham	66	39.4	65	Transylvania	21	11.0	32
Granville	34	17.8	123	Tyrrell	65	38.2	50
Greene	54	29.9	150	Union	35	19.9	197
Guilford	8	4.3	124	Vance	79	43.1	301
Halifax	90	55.8	832	Wake	37	20.8	459
Harnett	46	27.4	302	Warren	100	74.2	460
Haywood	6	3.4	28	Washington	94	59.0	181
Henderson	22	11.1	65	Watauga	36	20.3	83
Hertford	72	40.8	189	Wayne	39	22.2	278
Hoke	97	63.4	227	Wilkes	54	29.9	333
Hyde	86	48.6	90	Wilson	59	35.0	416
Iredell	31	16.1	157	Yadkin	7	4.0	17
Jackson	47	28.1	135	Yancey	63	36.7	177

Source: United States Vital Statistics, 1940.

PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS NOT ATTENDED BY PHYSICIANS
NORTH CAROLINA, 1940



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

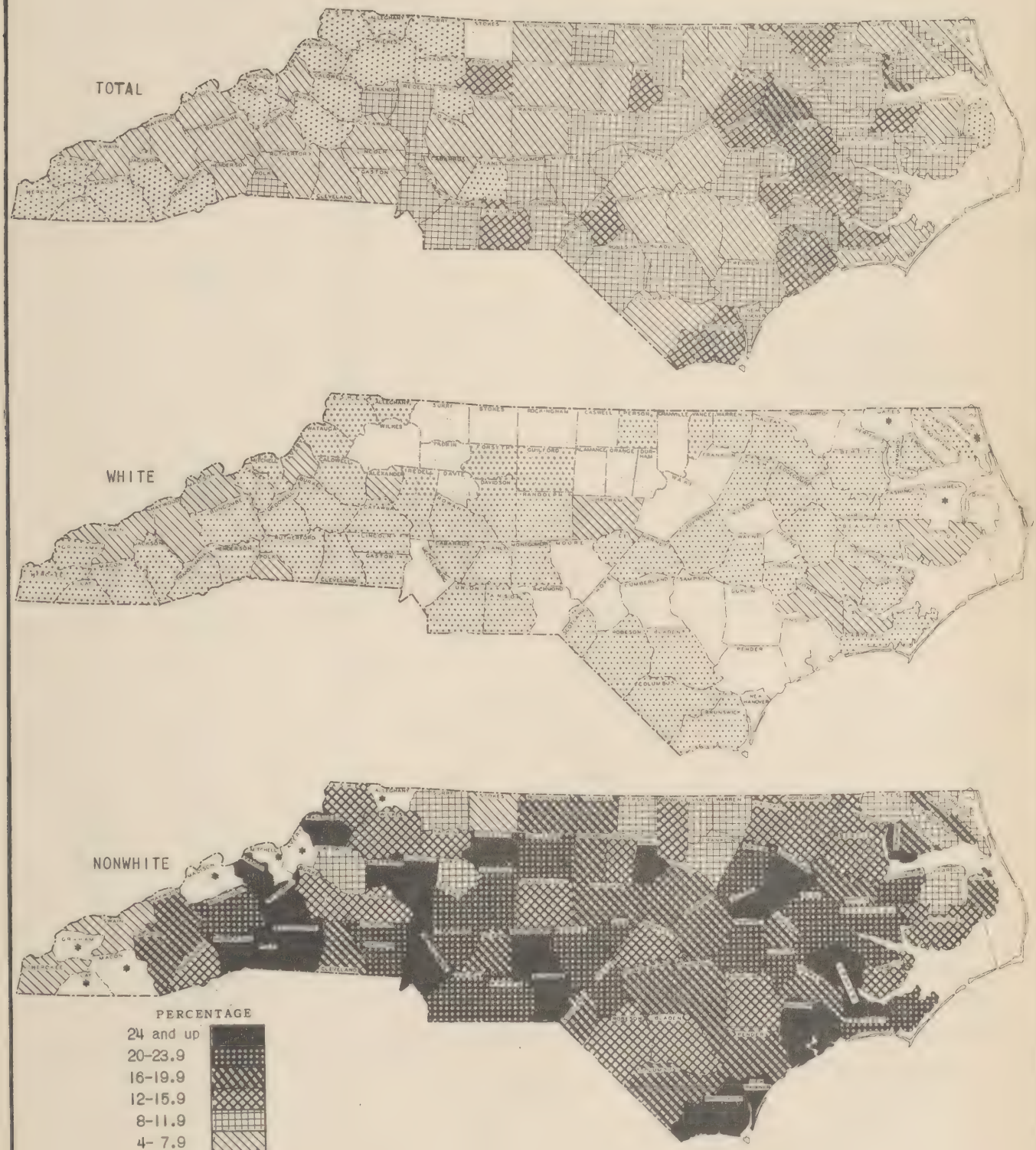
Based on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census

PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1940

County	Total		White	Nonwhite	County	Total		White	Nonwhite
	Rank	%	%	%		Rank	%	%	%
NORTH CAROLINA	57	8.1	2.6	19.6					
Alamance	32	5.2	1.7	17.0	Johnston	40	6.0	2.1	19.2
Alexander	66	9.0	4.7	41.0	Jones	70	9.9	4.2	16.7
Alleghany	11	3.0	3.0	- -	Lee	62	8.8	2.5	22.4
Anson	94	13.2	2.6	22.2	Lenoir	93	13.1	3.1	23.5
Ashe	19	3.9	3.7	14.3	Lincoln	38	5.7	2.8	22.1
Avery	27	4.8	4.8	- -	McDowell	35	5.4	3.8	25.0
Beaufort	83	11.7	2.1	23.9	Macon	8	2.8	2.8	- -
Bertie	68	9.7	2.4	13.1	Madison	20	4.0	4.0	- -
Bladen	62	8.8	3.5	15.1	Martin	80	11.5	2.1	18.8
Brunswick	91	12.6	3.9	25.3	Mecklenburg	67	9.3	1.8	26.5
Buncombe	27	4.8	2.7	20.9	Mitchell	4	2.4	2.4	- -
Burke	19	3.9	3.1	13.8	Montgomery	74	10.4	3.1	28.0
Cabarrus	41	6.1	3.3	20.5	Moore	62	8.8	1.6	23.4
Caldwell	11	3.0	2.7	8.6	Nash	90	12.4	3.9	20.9
Camden	75	11.0	3.8	17.9	New Hanover	84	11.8	1.9	25.8
Carteret	36	5.6	2.5	21.9	Northampton	88	12.3	1.8	15.7
Caswell	68	9.7	1.7	16.1	Onslow	87	12.1	1.9	31.4
Catawba	25	4.7	3.7	14.3	Orange	42	6.4	1.5	12.7
Chatham	78	11.3	5.6	18.5	Pamlico	59	8.4	3.0	15.4
Cherokee	16	3.5	3.4	6.7	Pasquotank	48	7.0	1.8	11.5
Chowan	99	16.0	2.2	28.6	Pender	76	11.1	1.4	19.3
Clay	6	2.6	2.6	- -	Perquimans	81	11.6	2.3	18.8
Cleveland	42	6.4	2.1	19.0	Person	34	5.3	2.5	8.9
Columbus	49	7.1	2.0	16.0	Pitt	88	12.3	2.2	20.7
Craven	97	14.5	4.0	25.9	Polk	71	10.0	6.8	25.0
Cumberland	55	7.6	1.9	18.1	Randolph	23	4.6	3.1	15.9
Currituck	22	4.2	- -	11.4	Richmond	73	10.1	1.9	26.2
Dare	2	2.1	1.1	16.7	Robeson	76	11.1	3.6	15.6
Davidson	30	4.9	2.6	23.1	Rockingham	31	5.1	1.9	17.1
Davie	14	3.4	1.9	9.2	Rowan	46	6.5	2.5	22.9
Duplin	42	6.4	1.1	15.6	Rutherford	47	6.7	3.4	24.2
Durham	94	13.2	2.8	27.3	Sampson	53	7.5	1.8	17.4
Edgecombe	100	18.8	2.7	28.6	Scotland	85	11.9	2.6	19.1
Forsyth	86	12.0	2.3	30.8	Stanly	16	3.5	1.8	19.0
Franklin	42	6.4	1.7	10.8	Stokes	1	1.8	1.2	6.9
Gaston	32	5.2	3.0	21.6	Surry	4	2.4	1.9	11.9
Gates	51	7.3	- -	11.3	Swain	25	4.7	4.5	5.9
Graham	3	2.3	2.4	- -	Transylvania	14	3.4	3.1	14.3
Granville	57	8.1	1.8	12.4	Tyrrell	36	5.6	- -	11.8
Greene	60	8.6	1.8	16.3	Union	57	8.1	2.8	20.9
Guilford	50	7.2	3.2	22.8	Vance	52	7.4	2.2	11.4
Halifax	78	11.3	2.8	15.4	Wake	61	8.7	1.7	18.7
Harnett	27	4.8	2.0	12.0	Warren	53	7.5	2.6	9.1
Haywood	23	4.6	4.4	18.8	Washington	96	13.8	2.2	22.9
Henderson	39	5.8	3.9	28.9	Watauga	10	2.9	2.7	25.0
Hertford	62	8.8	0.7	12.3	Wayne	81	11.6	2.8	21.7
Hoke	98	15.5	1.9	20.9	Wilkes	6	2.6	1.7	14.7
Hyde	71	10.0	4.4	15.2	Wilson	92	12.9	1.6	24.3
Iredell	56	8.0	2.8	26.0	Yadkin	8	2.8	2.3	15.0
Jackson	18	3.6	3.1	17.6	Yancey	13	3.2	3.0	33.3

Source: United States Vital Statistics.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS
NORTH CAROLINA, 1940



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

BASED ON DATA FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL CAUSE,
UNITED STATES, 1940

Principal cause of death	Rate		Ratio of Nonwhite to White Rate	Rate	Ratio of Rural to Urban Rate
	Total	Nonwhite		Rural	
TOTAL DEATHS	1,076.39	1,382.79	133	982.54	86
Typhoid,paratyphoid fever	1.10	3.20	372	1.53	201
Cerebrospinal meningitis	.53	.62	119	.57	116
Scarlet fever	.51	.26	48	.60	140
Whoopinh cough	2.22	5.91	328	3.16	211
Diphtheria	1.11	1.78	173	1.56	205
Tuberculosis,pulmonary	42.21	116.60	346	38.17	84
Tuberculosis,other forms	3.68	11.36	404	3.10	75
Malaria	1.10	5.57	944	1.94	431
Syphilis	14.43	54.29	548	13.32	87
Poliomyelitis,polioencephalitis	.78	.54	67	.92	137
Cancer & other malignant tumors	120.25	78.43	63	92.35	65
Acute rhuematic fever	1.31	2.57	220	1.27	95
Diabetes mellitus	26.59	17.90	65	19.31	60
Exophthalic goiter	2.78	1.90	66	2.27	72
Pellagra (except alcoholic)	1.61	6.34	593	2.43	246
Intercranial lesions of vascular	90.95	111.71	126	89.17	97
Diseases of ear,nose,throat	5.32	7.52	148	5.33	100
Chronic rhuematic heart diseases	20.83	24.43	120	18.87	84
Disease of coronary arteries,angina	77.06	34.31	42	57.40	62
Diseases of heart,other forms	194.65	189.71	97	160.42	73
Influenza,pneumonia-all forms	70.27	125.39	193	75.85	115
Ulcer of stomach,duodenum	6.80	6.41	94	5.10	63
Diarrhea,enteritis	7.63	16.14	242	9.76	163
Appendicitis	9.87	10.39	106	8.40	76
Hernia,intestinal obstruction	9.02	10.95	124	7.71	77
Cerrhosis of the liver	8.57	5.77	65	5.28	48
Diseases of the gall bladder	5.99	2.52	40	4.57	65
Nephritis	81.53	124.72	163	78.37	93
Puerperal septicemia	2.75	6.28	267	2.79	102
Other puerperal causes	3.99	10.53	325	4.78	141
Congenital malformation	9.98	6.15	59	9.66	94
Premature birth	24.57	37.51	163	24.25	98
Suicide	14.36	4.63	30	12.03	75
Homicide	6.23	33.33	1,058	5.70	86
Moter vehicle accidents	26.20	23.76	90	25.73	97
Other accidents	47.38	53.43	114	46.66	97
Deaths from all other causes	132.22	229.92	190	142.22	114

Source: United States Vital Statistics, 1940.

DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL CAUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA, 1940.

Principal cause of death	Rate		Ratio of Nonwhite to White Rate	Rate	Ratio of Rural to Urban Rate
	Total	Nonwhite		Rural	
TOTAL DEATHS	893.26	1,160.07	147	844.06	82
Typhoid,paratyphoid fever	1.06	1.49	166	.89	58
Cerebrospinal meningitis	.62	1.00	213	.69	168
Scarlet fever	.28	.30	111	.19	37
Whooping cough	2.52	5.08	334	2.73	140
Diphtheria	3.00	2.89	95	3.27	145
Tuberculosis,pulmonary	41.77	93.83	438	35.80	62
Tuberculosis,other forms	3.25	8.17	619	2.69	57
Malaria	1.68	2.69	209	2.00	244
Syphilis	12.38	32.67	736	10.09	55
Poliomyelitis,polioencephalitis	.45	.60	154	.42	82
Cancer & other malignant tumors	58.57	52.49	86	51.74	67
Acute rheumatic fever	1.88	3.09	221	2.08	156
Diabetes mellitus	14.08	12.75	87	12.09	62
Exophthalic goiter	1.18	1.20	103	1.00	61
Pellagra(except alcoholic)	4.68	4.18	86	5.24	165
Intercranial lesions of vascular	88.59	111.36	140	83.50	82
Diseases of ear, nose, throat	6.83	8.37	134	6.93	105
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases	14.70	18.33	138	15.09	111
Disease of coronary arteries,angina	37.66	20.32	46	29.95	51
Diseases of heart,other forms	113.90	126.30	116	107.07	81
Influenza,pneumonia-all forms	75.15	108.67	175	74.88	99
Ulcer of stomach or duodonum	3.56	3.39	94	3.04	62
Diarrhea,enteritis	13.72	23.31	234	15.09	150
Appendicitis	6.27	6.18	98	5.43	64
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	5.77	7.97	162	5.20	71
Cerrhosis of the liver	4.31	3.49	75	3.20	44
Diseases of the gall bladder	2.69	1.00	30	2.04	46
Nephritis	96.12	127.79	153	91.13	83
Puerperal septicemia	3.70	6.57	256	3.73	104
Other puerperal causes	7.84	12.95	222	7.62	99
Congenital malformation	9.58	7.77	76	9.82	110
Premature birth	37.21	48.11	146	36.38	92
Suicide	8.15	2.59	25	6.93	61
Homicide	10.86	28.39	708	7.82	41
Motor vehicle accidents	28.36	27.09	94	26.03	75
Other accidents	36.93	43.83	128	36.15	93
Deaths from all other causes	134.00	193.93	175	135.90	105

Source: United States Vital Statistics, 1940.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY COLOR,
UNITED STATES AND NORTH CAROLINA*, 1915-1942.

Year	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	U. S.	N. C.	U. S.	N. C.	U. S.	N. C.
1942	40.4	48.3	37.3	41.4	64.6	63.7
1941	45.3	59.7	41.2	49.9	74.8	80.5
1940	47.0	57.6	43.2	49.8	73.8	73.8
1939	48.0	59.1	44.3	51.2	74.2	75.5
1938	51.0	68.6	47.1	59.9	79.1	87.4
1937	54.4	65.5	50.3	56.5	83.2	84.6
1936	57.1	68.9	52.9	59.9	87.6	88.6
1935	55.7	68.8	51.9	59.6	83.2	88.5
1934	60.1	77.9	54.5	67.2	94.4	101.1
1933	58.1	66.0	52.8	55.0	91.3	89.8
1932	57.6	66.5	53.3	57.2	86.2	87.2
1931	61.6	72.9	57.4	60.0	93.1	102.2
1930	64.6	78.6	60.1	67.1	99.9	105.1
1929	67.6	79.1	63.2	66.6	102.2	106.9
1928	68.7	85.7	64.0	75.3	106.2	108.8
1927	64.6	79.1	60.6	65.8	100.1	108.9
1926	73.3	82.3	70.0	71.1	111.8	107.2
1925	71.7	78.8	68.3	67.0	110.8	104.9
1924	70.8	82.3	66.8	69.9	112.9	109.9
1923	77.1	81.0	73.5	69.8	117.4	105.7
1922	76.2	79.5	73.2	69.6	110.0	101.5
1921	75.6	75.0	72.5	66.2	108.5	94.8
1920	85.8	84.9	82.1	73.1	131.7	112.6
1919	86.6	84.3	83.0	73.9	130.5	108.8
1918	100.9	101.8	97.4	84.8	161.2	139.5
1917	93.8	99.6	90.5	84.8	150.7	133.1
1916	101.0	- -	99.0	- -	184.9	- -
1915	99.9	- -	98.6	- -	181.2	- -

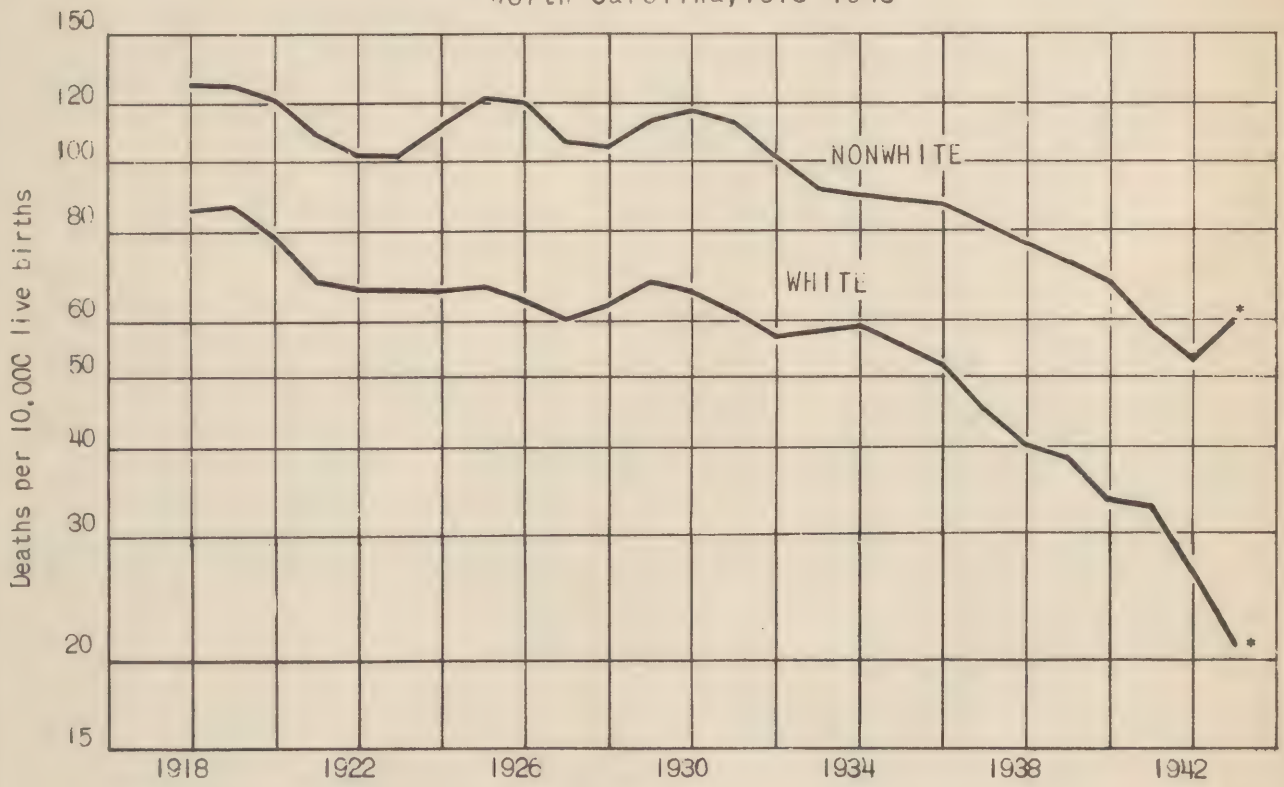
INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY RESIDENCE**AND COLOR,
UNITED STATES AND NORTH CAROLINA, 1940.

Residence	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	U. S.	N. C.	U. S.	N. C.	U. S.	N. C.
TOTAL	47.0	57.6	43.2	49.8	73.8	73.8
RURAL	50.1	57.7	45.9	51.6	73.4	70.1
URBAN	44.4	57.2	41.1	44.4	74.4	86.2
2,500 - 9,999	53.4	54.5	50.2	46.2	90.0	81.4
10,000 - 24,999	48.4	63.3	- -	54.6	- -	83.8
25,000 - 99,999	45.1	58.1	- -	41.0	- -	88.5
100,000 and over	39.3	45.7	36.1	26.1	64.0	91.2

* Place of occurance, 1915-38; place of residence, 1939-42. ** Place of residence.
Source: United States Vital Statistics.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES
3-year moving average
North Carolina, 1918-1943

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES
3-year moving average
North Carolina, 1918-1943



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census

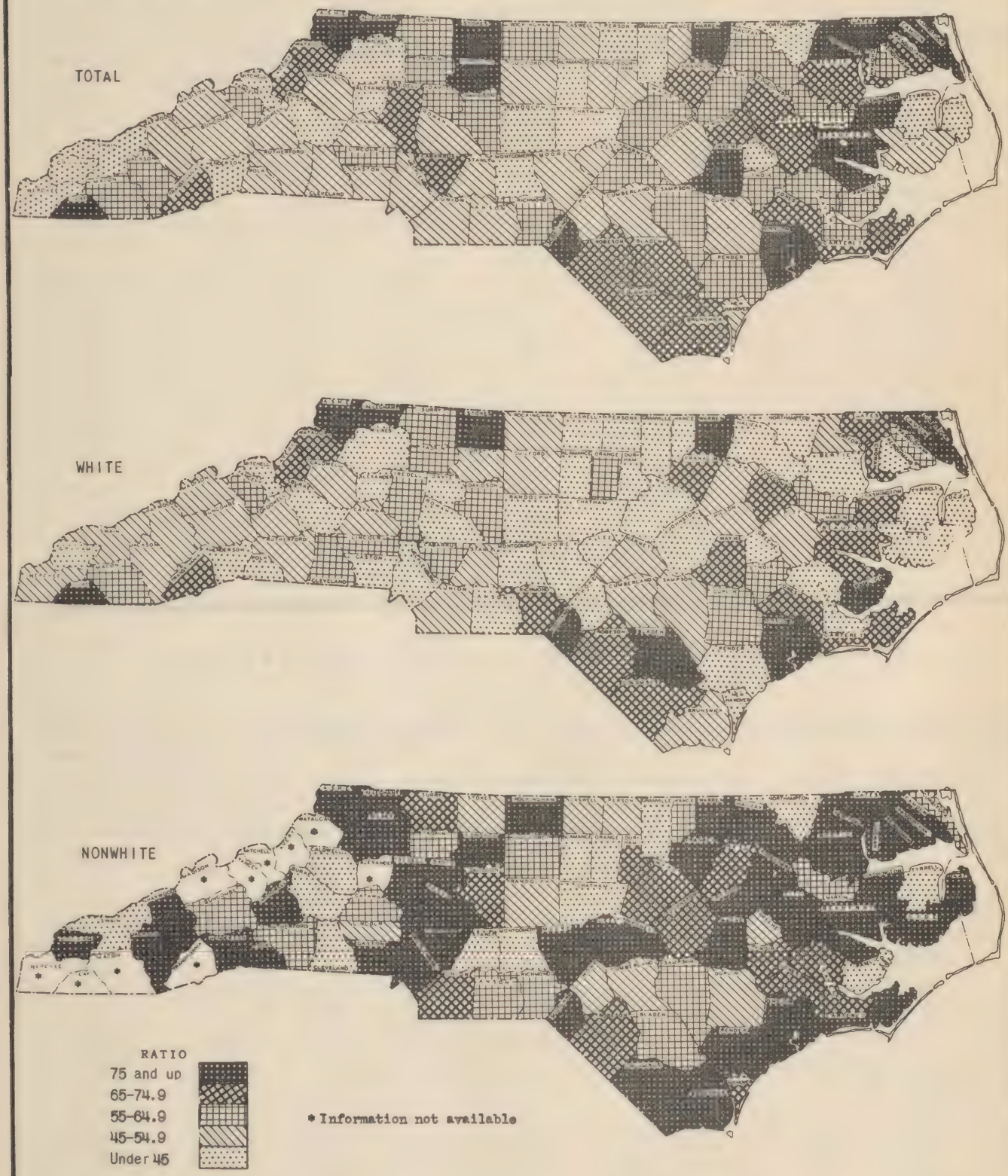
* Preliminary

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1940

County	Total		White	Nonwhite	County	Total		White	Nonwhite
	Rank	Rate	Rate	Rate		Rank	Rate	Rate	Rate
NORTH CAROLINA	53	57.6	49.8	73.8					
Alamance	3	29.5	27.9	34.8	Johnston	19	45.2	38.2	69.4
Alexander	2	26.7	30.2	- -	Jones	74	69.0	69.0	69.0
Alleghany	93	82.8	76.9	1,000.0	Lee	29	49.3	31.4	87.2
Anson	39	52.3	40.9	61.9	Lenoir	67	64.7	60.5	68.9
Ashe	89	79.1	78.6	100.0	Lincoln	60	60.6	62.1	52.6
Avery	71	66.7	67.3	- -	McDowell	32	49.8	47.4	83.3
Beaufort	94	82.9	67.5	102.7	Macon	53	58.0	58.5	- -
Bertie	84	73.5	36.4	90.7	Madison	36	50.7	51.4	- -
Bladen	76	70.0	79.7	58.5	Martin	56	59.5	59.6	59.5
Brunswick	73	68.7	54.1	88.5	Mecklenburg	28	49.0	31.5	89.6
Buncombe	25	47.7	46.1	60.3	Mitchell	13	42.3	42.6	- -
Burke	4	31.1	30.7	36.3	Montgomery	1	21.9	17.6	32.3
Cabarrus	69	65.6	56.4	112.2	Moore	21	46.6	28.4	85.0
Caldwell	22	47.3	47.9	37.0	Nash	55	58.7	47.0	70.2
Camden	99	101.0	85.1	115.4	New Hanover	45	54.5	43.4	70.6
Carteret	75	69.1	66.7	82.0	Northampton	5	34.7	12.3	41.6
Caswell	23	47.4	40.7	52.6	Onslow	97	95.8	86.3	113.8
Catawba	40	52.5	51.7	60.3	Orange	35	50.4	59.3	38.8
Chatham	11	41.8	41.4	42.3	Pamlico	64	62.0	79.7	38.5
Cherokee	17	44.7	46.0	- -	Pasquotank	81	73.1	61.3	83.8
Chowan	78	71.9	67.2	76.4	Pender	50	56.4	30.0	78.2
Clay	95	83.3	83.9	- -	Perquimans	63	61.9	35.3	82.6
Cleveland	43	53.1	58.5	37.3	Person	8	37.3	25.4	53.6
Columbus	79	72.3	70.5	75.3	Pitt	85	74.1	52.5	92.2
Craven	47	55.3	43.7	67.5	Polk	30	49.4	41.5	87.0
Cumberland	31	49.5	50.6	47.5	Randolph	6	35.9	33.5	54.1
Currituck	91	80.5	89.3	64.5	Richmond	65	63.1	67.0	55.2
Dare	10	40.0	32.3	142.9	Robeson	72	67.9	66.5	68.7
Davidson	54	58.6	57.1	70.9	Rockingham	57	59.7	54.7	77.9
Davie	51	56.6	43.7	106.1	Rowan	37	51.8	38.9	104.2
Duplin	46	54.8	60.8	45.2	Rutherford	26	47.9	46.5	55.2
Durham	42	52.6	37.8	72.8	Sampson	49	56.3	51.0	64.8
Edgecombe	80	72.6	67.4	75.8	Scotland	96	89.1	105.3	76.4
Forsythe	86	76.8	52.0	126.7	Stanly	38	52.1	54.2	31.7
Franklin	81	73.1	66.7	78.4	Stokes	92	81.4	84.5	53.6
Gaston	20	45.4	40.9	78.0	Surry	52	56.8	55.8	72.7
Gates	98	98.0	69.8	113.2	Swain	17	44.7	47.6	35.3
Graham	7	36.4	31.1	250.0	Transylvania	68	65.1	66.7	- -
Granville	16	43.5	42.1	44.4	Tyrrell	9	38.2	42.9	32.8
Greene	11	41.8	38.5	45.5	Union	40	52.5	47.1	65.7
Guilford	27	48.1	45.0	60.3	Vance	33	50.1	32.3	64.3
Halifax	57	59.7	26.9	75.5	Wake	48	55.8	43.9	72.8
Harnett	62	61.6	50.2	86.5	Warren	100	111.3	82.8	120.0
Haywood	33	50.1	48.6	125.0	Washington	88	78.2	73.0	82.4
Henderson	14	42.9	39.0	88.9	Watauga	83	73.3	73.9	- -
Hertford	87	77.8	50.4	89.5	Wayne	89	79.1	72.3	87.3
Hoke	24	47.5	38.5	51.2	Wilkes	15	43.1	39.3	98.6
Hyde	44	54.1	22.7	82.5	Wilson	70	66.4	50.3	82.5
Iredell	77	71.8	59.1	116.8	Yadkin	61	60.7	60.8	58.8
Jackson	66	64.6	53.8	400.0	Yancey	59	60.2	60.4	- -

Source: United States Vital Statistics, 1940.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS
North Carolina, 1940



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

BASED ON DATA FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

MATERNAL DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY COLOR,
UNITED STATES AND NORTH CAROLINA,* 1922-1942.

Year	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	U. S.	N. C.	U. S.	N. C.	U. S.	N. C.
1942	2.6	3.4	2.2	- -	5.4	- -
1941	3.2	4.0	2.7	- -	6.8	- -
1940	3.8	5.1	3.2	4.0	7.7	7.6
1939	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.7	7.6	6.8
1938	4.4	5.3	3.8	4.0	8.5	8.0
1937	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.2	8.6	7.9
1936	5.7	6.6	5.1	5.6	9.7	8.8
1935	5.8	6.5	5.3	5.3	9.5	8.9
1934	5.9	7.1	5.4	6.2	9.0	9.1
1933	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.8	9.7	9.0
1932	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.4	9.8	9.8
1931	6.6	8.0	6.0	6.4	11.1	11.6
1930	6.7	8.3	6.1	6.7	11.7	12.1
1929	7.0	8.4	6.3	7.2	12.0	11.2
1928	6.9	7.8	6.3	6.7	12.1	10.5
1927	6.5	6.6	5.9	5.1	11.3	9.9
1926	6.6	8.8	6.2	7.1	10.7	12.6
1925	6.5	8.7	6.0	6.8	11.6	12.8
1924	6.6	7.7	6.1	6.6	11.8	10.4
1923	6.7	8.0	6.3	6.7	10.9	10.7
1922	6.6	8.0	6.3	7.0	10.7	9.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES**BY COLOR AND POPULATION-SIZE GROUPS***
UNITED STATES AND NORTH CAROLINA, 1940.

Population-size group	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	U. S.	N. C.	U. S.	N. C.	U. S.	N. C.
TOTAL	3.8	5.1	3.2	4.0	7.7	7.6
Cities of 10,000 and over population:						
Total	3.4	5.2	3.0	4.3	7.3	7.1
100,000 and over	3.1	4.8	2.8	3.4	6.2	8.0
25,000 - 99,999	3.7	5.4	3.1	3.8	9.3	8.2
10,000 - 24,999	4.0	5.2	3.5	5.4	10.1	4.7
Cities under 10,000 and rural:						
Total	4.0	5.1	3.4	3.9	8.0	7.7
2,500 - 9,999	4.3	7.1	3.8	3.6	10.2	18.5
Rural	4.0	4.9	3.3	3.9	7.7	7.0

Source: United States Vital Statistics.
* Place of occurance
** Rates are the number of deaths of mothers in a specified group per 1,000 live births in that group.
*** Place of residence.

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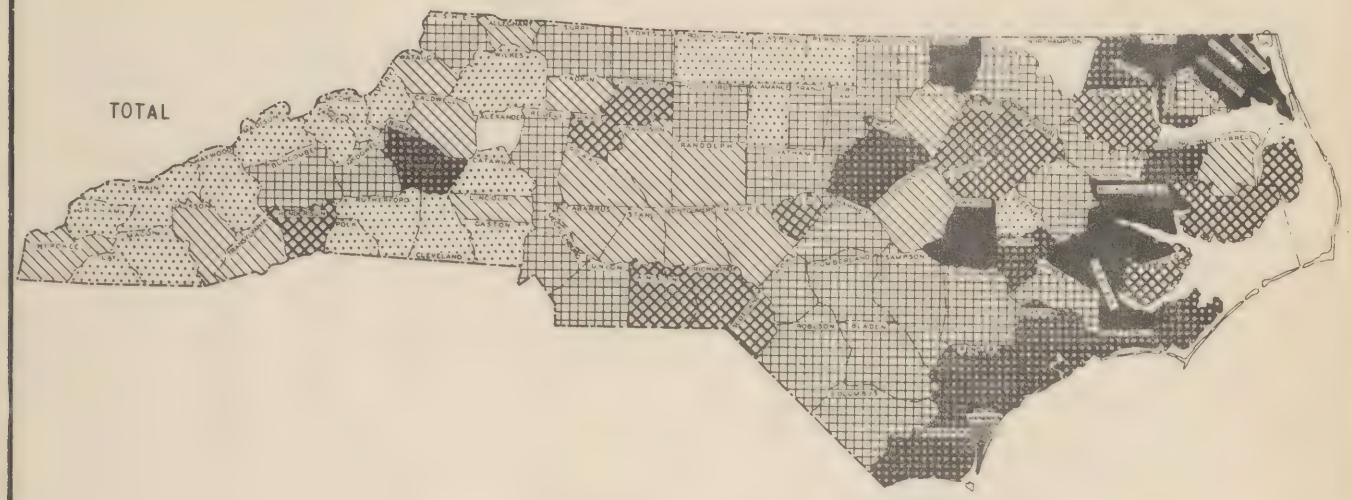
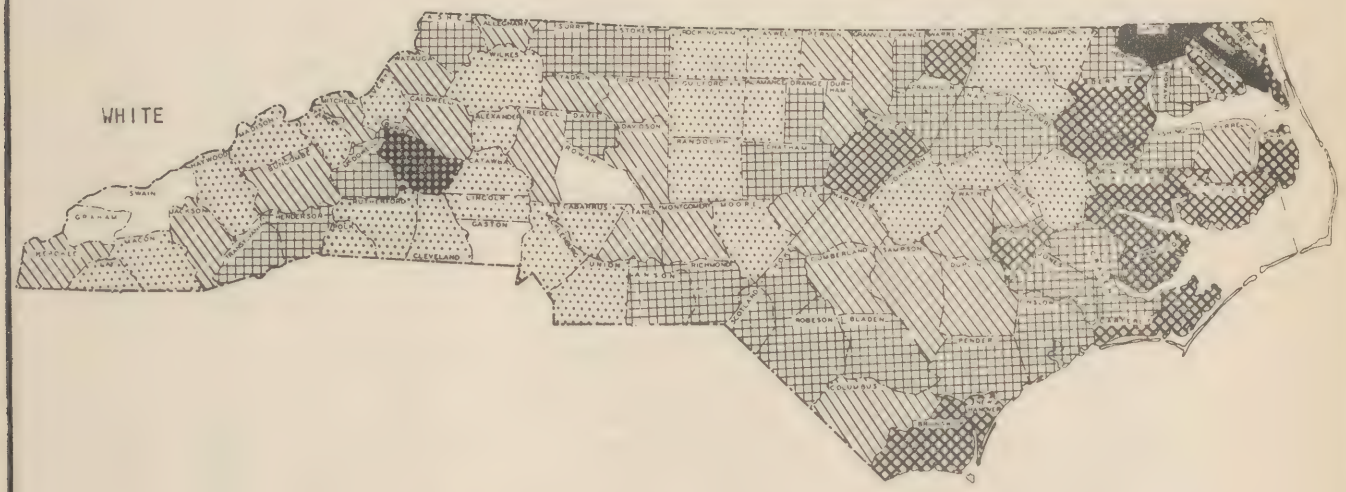
DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION, NORTH CAROLINA, 1940

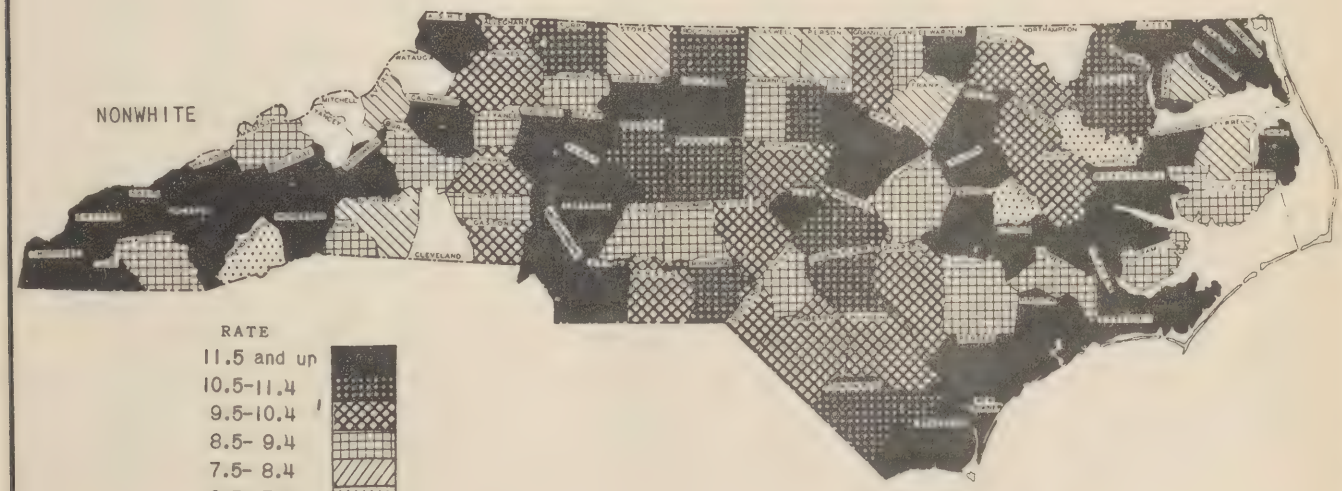
County	Rank	Rate			County	Rank	Rate		
	Total	Total	White	Nonwhite		Total	Total	White	Nonwhite
NORTH CAROLINA	52	8.9	7.9	11.6					
Alamance	14	7.2	6.7	9.1	Johnston	27	7.7	7.4	8.9
Alexander	1	6.2	6.1	8.5	Jones	52	8.9	8.8	9.0
Alleghany	27	7.7	7.6	9.7	Lee	78	10.0	7.8	15.5
Anson	75	9.8	9.2	10.3	Lenoir	83	10.6	9.7	11.8
Ashe	65	9.4	9.2	14.7	Lincoln	21	7.5	7.2	9.4
Avery	10	7.0	7.0	7.7	McDowell	58	9.1	8.5	16.4
Beaufort	97	12.4	10.3	16.0	Macon	10	7.0	6.9	8.6
Bertie	81	10.4	9.5	11.1	Madison	14	7.2	7.2	9.0
Bladen	60	9.2	8.7	9.9	Martin	41	8.5	9.6	7.3
Brunswick	89	10.9	9.7	13.1	Mecklenburg	52	8.9	7.1	13.5
Buncombe	51	8.8	8.1	13.2	Mitchell	20	7.4	7.5	0
Burke	88	10.8	11.0	8.8	Montgomery	31	7.9	7.6	8.8
Cabarrus	24	7.6	6.7	12.0	Moore	21	7.5	6.7	9.5
Caldwell	32	8.0	7.7	11.6	Nash	78	10.0	8.7	11.6
Camden	96	12.3	11.6	13.4	New Hanover	99	12.9	9.8	18.5
Carteret	83	10.6	9.6	16.6	Northampton	2	6.3	7.0	5.9
Caswell	14	7.2	7.1	7.5	Onslow	87	10.7	9.3	14.4
Catawba	14	7.2	6.8	10.3	Orange	65	9.4	8.8	10.8
Chatham	63	9.3	9.1	9.6	Pamlico	71	9.6	9.8	9.2
Cherokee	24	7.6	7.5	14.2	Pasquotank	92	11.5	10.4	12.9
Chowan	83	10.6	9.3	12.1	Pender	83	10.6	8.5	13.0
Clay	10	7.0	6.6	38.0	Perquimans	43	8.6	8.9	8.2
Cleveland	7	6.8	7.1	5.8	Person	30	7.8	7.6	8.2
Columbus	63	9.3	8.3	11.2	Pitt	52	8.9	7.8	10.2
Craven	95	12.1	8.7	16.2	Polk	7	6.8	6.5	9.1
Cumberland	56	9.0	7.8	11.4	Randolph	24	7.6	7.3	10.6
Currituck	92	11.5	10.8	12.8	Richmond	68	9.5	8.8	10.8
Dare	76	9.9	9.5	14.9	Robeson	60	9.2	8.6	9.7
Davidson	32	8.0	7.6	11.4	Rockingham	34	8.1	7.2	11.4
Davie	73	9.7	8.7	15.1	Rowan	21	7.5	6.2	13.1
Duplin	46	8.7	8.4	9.2	Rutherford	14	7.2	7.1	7.7
Durham	60	9.2	7.6	12.1	Sampson	46	8.7	8.1	9.7
Edgecombe	68	9.5	8.9	10.0	Scotland	68	9.5	9.4	9.6
Forsythe	71	9.6	7.6	13.8	Stanly	37	8.3	8.2	9.2
Franklin	37	8.3	8.5	8.1	Stokes	46	8.7	8.7	7.9
Gaston	7	6.8	6.2	9.9	Surry	43	8.6	8.5	10.7
Gates	98	12.6	13.0	12.3	Swain	3	6.5	5.6	12.3
Graham	3	6.5	5.9	28.7	Transylvania	40	8.4	8.5	7.1
Granville	56	9.0	8.2	9.8	Tyrrell	27	7.7	7.9	7.5
Greene	5	6.7	6.5	6.9	Union	43	8.6	7.2	1[illegible].1
Guilford	41	8.5	7.4	12.8	Vance	52	8.9	8.5	9.3
Halifax	46	8.7	6.9	10.1	Wake	90	11.0	9.5	14.0
Harnett	46	8.7	7.9	10.8	Warren	92	11.5	10.1	12.2
Haywood	14	7.2	7.0	13.4	Washington	91	11.4	9.0	14.5
Henderson	78	10.0	9.3	18.3	Watauga	34	8.1	8.2	2.7
Hertford	82	10.5	9.2	11.4	Wayne	100	14.4	8.3	22.4
Hoke	58	9.1	9.0	9.1	Wilkes	13	7.1	6.9	9.9
Hyde	73	9.7	10.4	8.6	Wilson	76	9.9	7.3	13.5
Iredell	65	9.4	8.1	15.2	Yadkin	36	8.2	8.2	8.5
Jackson	37	8.3	7.8	14.3	Yancey	5	6.7	6.7	6.3

Source: United States Vital Statistics, 1940.

DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION
North Carolina, 1940







RATE
11.5 and up
10.5-11.4
9.5-10.4
8.5- 9.4
7.5- 8.4
6.5- 7.4
Under 6.5

N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

BASED ON DATA FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

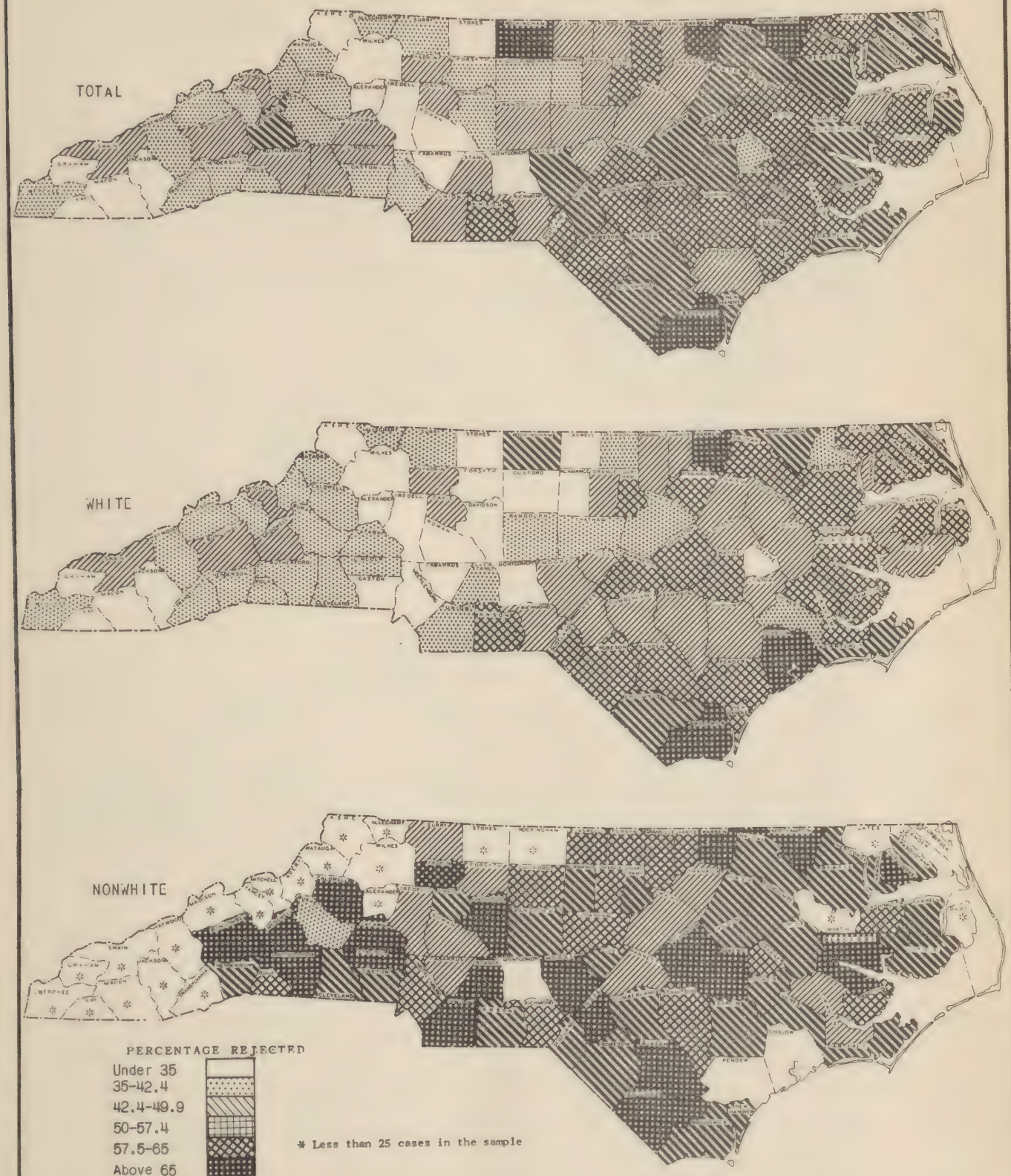
PERCENTAGE SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS REJECTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE
BY COLOR OF REGISTRANT, THROUGH MARCH 31, 1943, NORTH CAROLINA

County	Rank	Percentage rejected			County	Rank	Percentage rejected		
		Total	White	Nonwhite			Total	White	Nonwhite
NORTH CAROLINA	48	48.1	40.9	60.6					
Alamance	27	40.4	32.5	57.5	Johnston	86	59.0	55.4	66.0
Alexander	3	17.8	15.8	50.0 *	Jones	58	50.5	40.4	62.0
Alleghany	32	41.9	40.3	100.0 *	Lee	44	46.8	46.0	60.5
Anson	71	55.3	51.7	58.4	Lenoir	72	55.6	43.7	64.4
Ashe	5	25.3	25.6	0.0 *	Lincoln	37	44.7	41.1	68.9
Avery	23	39.1	39.7	0.0 *	Macon	9	31.0	30.8	37.5 *
Beaufort	91	61.3	53.8	68.8	Madison	31	41.8	41.2	60.0 *
Bertie	87	59.2	51.8	63.2	Martin	60	51.0	51.0	- -
Bladen	89	60.4	51.9	67.6	McDowell	88	60.3	46.7	69.4
Brunswick	97	65.5	67.6	63.7	Mecklenburg	16	35.8	25.0	56.2
Buncombe	50	48.7	43.7	68.8	Mitchell	51	48.9	48.9	- -
Burke	19	36.8	36.2	41.9	Montgomery	4	22.7	19.3	32.0
Cabarrus	11	33.7	30.1	47.3	Moore	84	58.7	48.4	72.2
Caldwell	29	41.6	38.0	70.0	Nash	79	57.5	47.6	64.9
Camden	90	61.0	52.6 *	68.2 *	New Hanover	80	58.0	51.9	64.7
Carteret	82	58.5	58.2	59.3	Northampton	99	65.8	63.7	66.7
Caswell	35	42.7	33.1	53.0	Onslow	64	52.4	65.4	31.3
Catawba	41	46.3	40.7	78.9	Orange	47	47.8	43.4	53.2
Chatham	46	47.3	42.4	55.9	Pamlico	68	54.4	51.6	57.4
Cherokee	14	35.6	35.0	66.7 *	Pasquotank	83	58.6	55.6	60.2
Chowan	75	56.0	48.7	62.5	Pender	34	42.6	50.0	34.6
Clay	6	27.4	27.4	- -	Perquimans	94	63.4	53.1	68.9
Cleveland	42	46.4	38.6	64.5	Person	43	46.5	35.8	55.0
Columbus	96	64.7	59.3	69.7	Pitt	73	55.9	44.6	64.7
Craven	57	50.0	51.9	48.6	Polk	32	41.9	38.4	56.7
Cumberland	66	53.4	45.8	61.4	Randolph	36	44.6	42.0	58.3
Currituck	93	62.9	66.7 *	58.8 *	Richmond	52	49.0	44.1	56.7
Dare	85	58.8	53.3	100.0 *	Robeson	77	56.2	50.8	62.9
Davidson	21	37.6	32.6	68.9	Rockingham	99	65.8	62.7	72.7*
Davie	48	48.3	42.9	64.7	Rowan	8	29.0	26.6	46.3
Duplin	65	52.5	42.6	60.2	Rutherford	39	45.2	41.6	70.1
Durham	73	55.9	52.2	60.4	Sampson	63	51.7	47.8	56.8
Edgecombe	78	56.7	47.4	62.1	Scotland	76	56.1	50.5	63.6
Forsyth	14	35.6	25.0	48.3	Stanly	45	46.9	35.3	65.3
Franklin	52	49.0	50.0	48.4	Stokes	13	34.7	34.1	41.7 *
Gaston	24	39.2	34.5	63.7	Surry	25	39.8	39.1	48.6
Gates	1	0.0	* 0.0 *	- -	Swain	37	44.7	44.3	100.0 *
Graham	2	4.9	4.9	- -	Transylvania	20	37.0	38.2	16.7 *
Granville	58	50.5	46.4	53.2	Tyrrell	70	55.0	50.0	59.5
Greene	29	41.6	25.7	55.7	Union	56	49.6	42.4	70.9
Guilford	18	36.2	29.3	57.0	Vance	53	49.1	45.0	52.2
Halifax	81	58.3	52.5	62.4	Wake	40	45.7	42.2	49.7
Harnett	61	51.2	52.7	48.5	Warren	97	65.5	65.3	65.6
Haywood	22	38.7	38.7	- -	Washington	54	49.1	45.7	51.5
Henderson	28	40.5	37.9	60.5	Watauga	26	39.9	39.7	50.0 *
Hertford	67	53.6	42.2	58.0	Wayne	95	63.8	55.3	68.9
Hoke	92	62.3	48.6	71.6	Wilkes	7	28.3	28.7	20.0 *
Hyde	61	51.2	43.5	60.0	Wilson	69	54.9	45.8	61.0
Iredell	12	34.4	31.0	48.6	Yadkin	49	48.6	46.2	68.0
Jackson	10	32.4	32.0	100.0 *	Yancey	17	36.1	36.1	- -

* Less than 25 cases in sample.

Source: North Carolina Selective Service Headquarters. These calculations are based upon a systematic sample of records and not upon the entire number examined.

PERCENTAGE SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS REJECTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE
THROUGH MARCH 31, 1943, NORTH CAROLINA



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

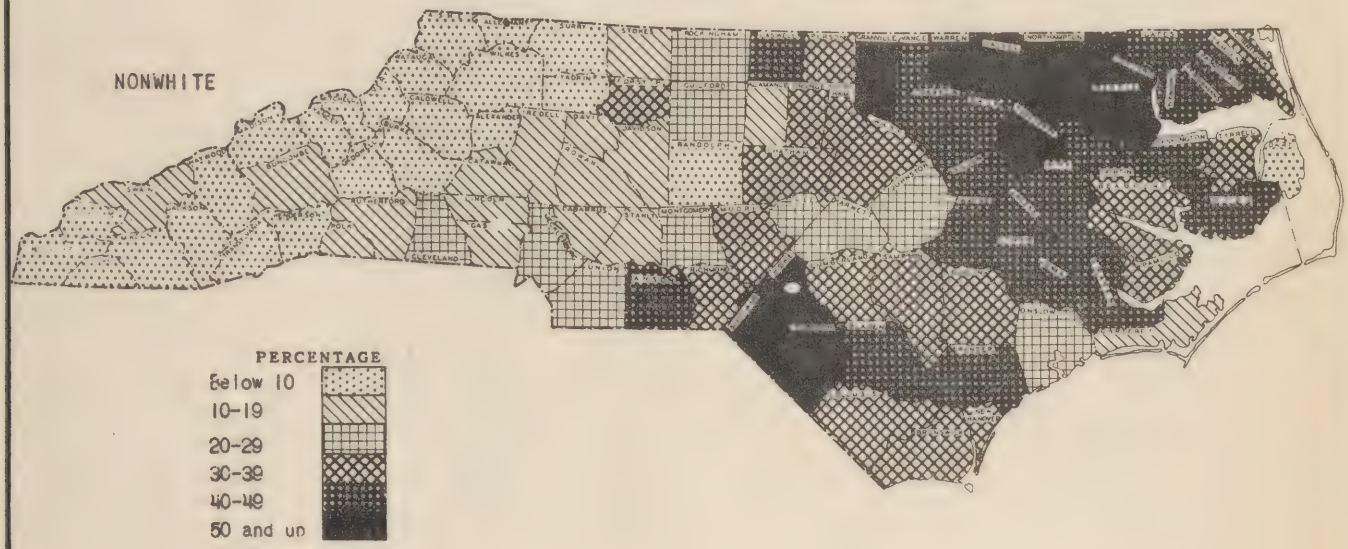
BASED ON DATA FROM NORTH CAROLINA SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS

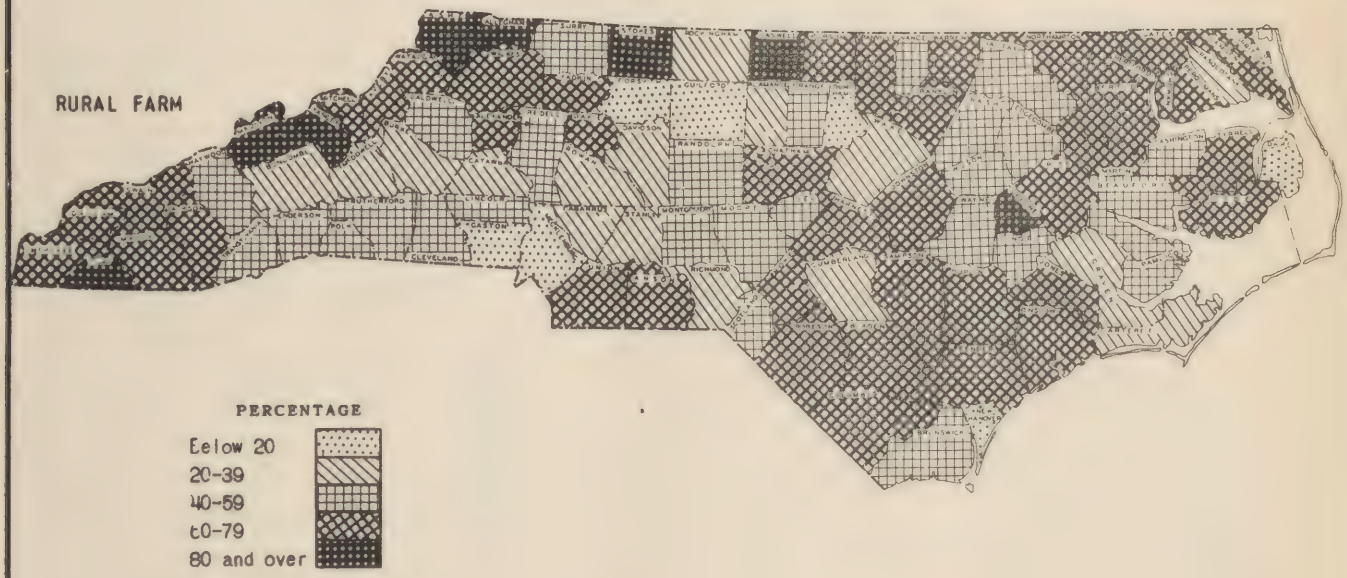
POPULATION BY COLOR AND RESIDENCE, NORTH CAROLINA, 1940

County	Total Population	Percent			County	Total Population	Percent		
		All Non-white	All Rural	All Rural-farm			All Non-white	All Rural	All Rural-farm
STATE	3,571,623	28.1	72.7	46.4					
Alamance	57,427	18.4	81.2	28.9	Johnston	63,798	21.1	94.2	71.3
Alexander	13,454	7.0	100.0	75.2	Jones	10,926	43.9	100.0	79.3
Alleghany	8,341	3.7	100.0	84.0	Lee	18,743	28.5	73.5	51.4
Anson	28,443	49.0	82.4	65.9	Lenoir	41,211	43.2	62.6	50.8
Ashe	22,664	2.1	100.0	88.5	Lincoln	24,187	13.6	81.3	56.8
Avery	13,561	1.9	100.0	68.9	McDowell	22,996	8.0	87.4	29.6
Beaufort	36,431	37.9	76.5	53.0	Macon	15,880	2.9	100.0	70.0
Bertie	26,201	56.8	100.0	74.4	Madison	22,522	1.0	100.0	83.9
Bladen	27,156	41.2	100.0	74.3	Martin	26,111	48.6	84.8	66.7
Brunswick	17,125	33.8	100.0	55.6	Mecklenburg	151,826	28.5	33.5	14.7
Buncombe	108,755	14.8	52.8	24.8	Mitchell	15,980	0.4	100.0	70.3
Burke	38,615	8.2	73.4	34.2	Montgomery	16,280	23.0	100.0	49.4
Cabarrus	59,393	16.5	73.8	24.7	Moore	30,969	30.1	89.6	45.2
Caldwell	35,795	7.5	78.8	43.6	Nash	55,608	42.0	75.6	59.4
Camden	5,440	41.3	100.0	62.4	New Hanover	47,935	35.6	30.3	5.6
Carteret	18,284	14.8	61.9	22.2	Northampton	28,299	62.0	100.0	73.1
Caswell	20,032	45.5	100.0	87.3	Onslow	17,939	27.1	100.0	75.8
Catawba	51,653	10.0	63.9	33.9	Orange	23,072	31.0	84.2	49.2
Chatham	24,726	32.0	100.0	69.1	Pamlico	9,706	34.8	100.0	41.1
Cherokee	18,813	1.1	100.0	63.0	Pasquotank	20,568	42.6	43.2	27.5
Chowan	11,572	46.9	33.1	64.9	Pender	17,710	46.4	100.0	65.0
Clay	6,405	1.2	100.0	84.5	Perquimans	9,773	48.4	100.0	67.7
Cleveland	58,055	22.1	64.5	50.5	Person	25,029	36.4	81.6	69.0
Columbus	45,663	32.2	93.4	70.9	Pitt	61,244	47.5	74.4	60.4
Craven	31,298	44.8	62.2	39.1	Polk	11,874	13.8	100.0	59.3
Cumberland	59,320	34.5	70.6	33.6	Randolph	44,554	9.7	84.3	49.9
Currituck	6,709	34.8	100.0	60.0	Richmond	36,810	33.3	76.2	34.2
Dare	6,041	7.8	100.0	3.8	Robeson	76,860	54.9	92.4	66.6
Davidson	53,377	11.0	59.5	35.0	Rockingham	57,898	20.9	82.1	37.5
Davie	14,909	14.6	100.0	63.1	Rowan	69,206	18.8	68.1	26.9
Duplin	39,739	35.6	100.0	76.3	Rutherford	45,577	13.5	80.3	48.8
Durham	80,244	35.6	25.0	11.0	Sampson	47,440	35.8	92.5	79.8
Edgecombe	49,162	54.2	61.1	52.0	Scotland	23,232	53.6	75.5	57.6
Forsyth	126,475	32.5	36.9	14.6	Stanly	32,834	11.9	87.6	39.6
Franklin	30,382	42.9	100.0	74.1	Stokes	22,656	10.1	100.0	88.0
Gaston	87,531	14.4	62.9	16.3	Surry	41,783	6.1	78.4	52.9
Gates	10,060	49.4	100.0	77.6	Swain	12,177	12.7	100.0	71.1
Graham	6,418	3.1	100.0	64.6	Transylvania	12,241	6.9	75.0	52.7
Granville	29,344	51.0	86.4	68.9	Tyrrell	5,556	36.2	100.0	65.6
Greene	18,548	43.6	100.0	88.9	Union	39,097	23.5	83.4	69.8
Guilford	153,916	20.9	36.4	17.0	Vance	29,961	46.5	74.5	47.4
Halifax	56,512	56.7	80.6	54.2	Wake	109,544	33.7	57.2	31.9
Harnett	44,239	27.7	88.1	64.1	Warren	23,145	65.3	100.0	71.4
Haywood	34,804	2.6	77.1	44.3	Washington	12,323	44.4	100.0	50.2
Henderson	26,049	8.2	79.3	44.2	Watauga	18,114	2.0	100.0	76.5
Hertford	19,352	59.1	100.0	65.0	Wayne	58,328	43.4	65.4	49.6
Hoke	14,937	61.5	100.0	79.6	Wilkes	43,003	6.6	89.6	71.7
Hyde	7,860	41.2	100.0	63.8	Wilson	50,219	41.9	61.7	51.6
Iredell	50,424	19.0	64.1	45.1	Yadkin	20,657	5.7	100.0	75.5
Jackson	19,366	7.2	100.0	71.6	Yancey	17,202	0.9	100.0	85.7

POPULATION BY COLOR AND RESIDENCE

North Carolina, 1940





N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

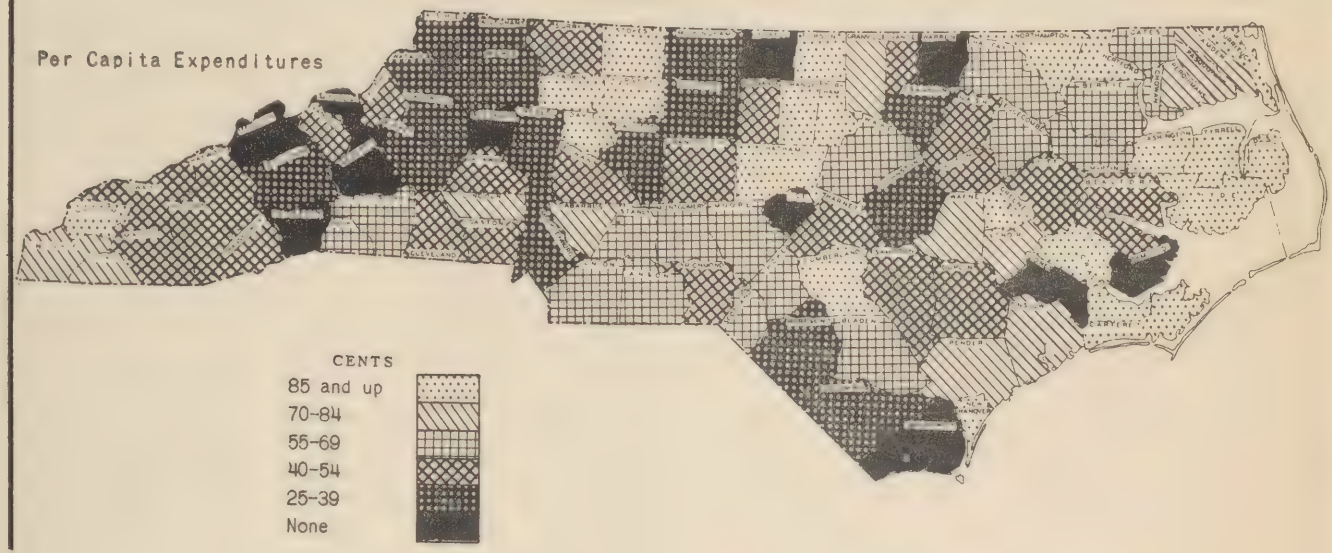
Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census

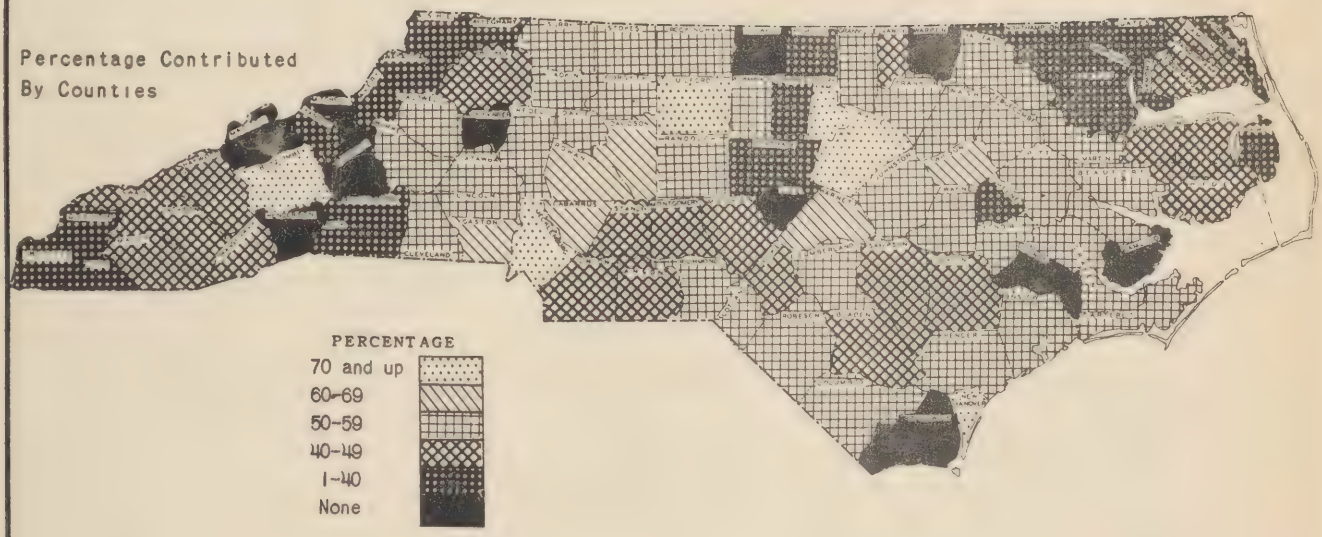
EXPENDITURES FOR FULL-TIME PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, NORTH CAROLINA, 1943-44.

County, City or District	Total budget		% distribution by source of funds			Rank per capita
	Amount	Per capita	State	Local	Other*	
TOTAL STATE	2,134,051	.649	7.0	57.6	35.3	36
FIVE CITIES: TOTAL	320,633	1.163	- -	74.5	25.5	--
Asheville	85,992	1.676	- -	73.9	26.1	--
Charlotte	90,061	.892	- -	78.4	21.6	--
Greensboro	68,349	1.152	- -	70.7	29.3	--
High Point	39,061	1.015	- -	71.9	28.1	--
Rocky Mount	37,170	1.454	- -	76.0	24.0	--
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS: TOTAL	1,813,418	.601	8.3	54.7	37.1	--
Alamance	24,114	.419	7.5	52.2	40.3	73
Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga	19,004	.387	22.7	34.6	42.6	76
Anson, Montgomery	27,538	.616	13.1	49.6	37.3	40
Avery, Yancey	14,895	.484	18.3	21.3	60.4	55
Beaufort	15,613	.429	11.5	50.6	37.9	69
Bertie, Chowan, Gates	28,058	.587	18.2	38.2	43.6	43
Bladen	14,930	.550	9.6	40.8	49.6	49
Buncombe, except Asheville	18,415	.320	9.8	82.1	8.1	85
Burke, Caldwell	22,715	.305	15.8	52.2	32.0	87
Cabarrus	47,414	.798	3.8	61.7	34.5	28
Carteret	17,433	.953	10.3	53.6	36.1	9
Catawba, Lincoln	31,874	.420	11.3	53.7	35.0	71
Cherokee, Clay, Graham	25,381	.802	13.0	35.4	51.6	25
Cleveland	25,391	.437	7.1	50.5	42.4	67
Columbus	17,605	.386	8.2	53.5	38.3	79
Craven	28,308	.905	6.4	50.3	43.3	15
Cumberland	51,626	.870	3.5	55.0	41.5	17
Currituck, Dare	16,049	1.259	22.4	36.8	40.8	3
Davidson	19,574	.367	8.3	67.4	24.3	81
Duplin	17,120	.431	8.4	48.8	42.8	68
Durham	123,883	1.544	1.5	71.1	27.4	2
Edgecombe, Halifax, except Rocky Mount	58,752	.630	6.1	57.6	36.3	38
Forsyth, Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, except Winston-Salem **	101,854	.971	5.3	58.5	36.1	5
Franklin	10,088	.332	14.3	50.0	35.7	84
Gaston	39,272	.449	4.6	68.9	26.5	66
Granville	23,980	.817	7.5	56.7	35.8	24
Greene	16,329	.880	9.9	37.8	52.3	16
Guilford, except Greensboro and High Point	20,120	.359	8.9	82.7	8.3	82
Harnett	21,622	.489	8.3	68.6	23.0	53
Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain, and Transylvania	45,131	.478	19.9	40.0	40.1	57
Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington	23,696	.921	21.9	41.3	36.7	10
Iredell	18,595	.369	9.7	57.0	33.3	80
Johnston	16,253	.255	11.1	52.6	36.3	89
Lenoir	29,320	.711	5.5	54.2	40.2	32
Martin	16,794	.643	10.7	54.6	34.7	36
Mecklenburg, except Charlotte	20,040	.393	9.0	80.5	10.5	74
Moore, Hoke	30,860	.672	9.9	41.5	48.6	34
Nash, except Rocky Mount	22,820	.538	7.9	52.9	39.2	50
New Hanover	75,941	1.584	2.4	74.5	23.2	1

EXPENDITURES FOR FULL-TIME PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

North Carolina, 1943-44*





* EXCLUDING ASHEVILLE, CHARLOTTE, GREENSBORO, HIGH POINT, ROCKY MOUNT, AND WINSTON-SALEM

BASED ON DATA FROM THE N.C. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

EXPENDITURES FOR FULL-TIME PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, NORTH CAROLINA, 1943-44.
CONTINUED

County, City, or District	Total budget		% distribution by source of funds			Rank per capita
	Amount	Per capita	State	Local	Other*	
Continued						
Northampton, Hertford	43,862	.920	7.8	34.1	58.1	13
Onslow, Pender	27,551	.773	15.2	50.5	34.2	29
Orange, Person, Chatham	63,227	.868	9.5	27.1	63.4	18
Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden	30,338	.848	16.4	48.4	35.2	21
Pitt	29,086	.475	6.2	55.7	38.1	62
Randolph	18,739	.421	7.7	57.2	35.1	70
Richmond	19,393	.527	8.4	51.4	40.2	51
Robeson	27,477	.357	6.6	50.0	43.4	83
Rockingham	22,488	.388	8.0	59.7	32.3	75
Rowan	32,480	.469	5.5	66.4	28.1	63
Rutherford, Polk	32,305	.562	11.1	34.4	54.4	47
Sampson	22,059	.465	7.3	45.2	47.5	65
Scotland	14,699	.633	12.2	50.2	37.6	37
Stanly	18,476	.563	9.7	56.4	33.8	46
Surry	21,280	.509	7.6	50.0	42.4	52
Union	23,363	.597	7.7	46.7	45.6	42
Vance	14,574	.486	9.1	49.8	41.2	54
Wake	73,704	.673	2.4	71.0	26.5	33
Wayne	43,034	.738	4.2	57.9	37.9	31
Wilkes	13,389	.311	10.8	45.0	44.3	86
Wilson	23,487	.467	6.9	62.3	30.8	64

There was no full-time public health service in the following counties during the fiscal year 1943-1944:

Alexander
Brunswick
Caswell
Henderson
Jones
Lee
McDowell
Madison
Mitchell
Pamlico
Warren

* Other agencies include:
Reynolds Funds- Special from Smith Reynolds Foundation
Federal Venereal Disease Control Funds
Title VI (Federal)
Children's Bureau (Federal)

** Winston-Salem uses no State or Federal Funds

ALL PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURES BY FUNDS AND TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1943-44, NORTH CAROLINA 1/

Source of funds	Type of service		
	Total	State-wide health services	Full-time county, district, and city health services
Total	$ 3,400,295	$ 1,266,244	$ 2,134,051
County governments	1,230,046	- - -	1,230,046
State government	528,689	378,689	150,000
Federal government and other 2/	1,641,560	887,555	754,005
		Percentage distribution	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
County governments	36.2	- -	57.6
State government	15.5	29.9	7.0
Federal government and other	48.3	70.1	35.3
		Per capita distribution	
Total	1.033	.385	.648
County governments	.374	- -	.374
State government	.161	.115	.046
Federal government and other	.499	.270	.229

Source: State Board of Health.

1/ Excluding Winston-Salem which finances its own health work and hence makes no report to the State Board of Health.

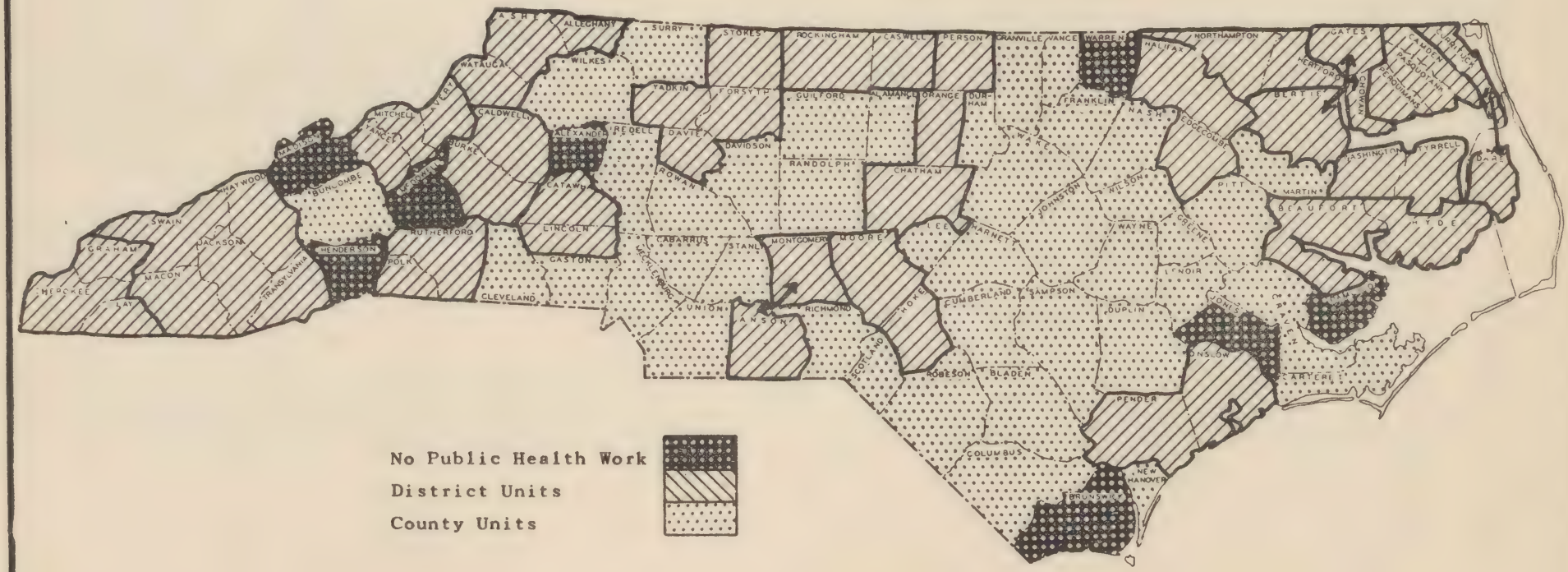
2/ Other includes the Reynolds' Fund.

Federal funds include those used in the following programs:

Veneral disease
Crippled children
Maternal and Child Welfare
General public health work

ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL FULL-TIME HEALTH WORK

North Carolina, 1944-45



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

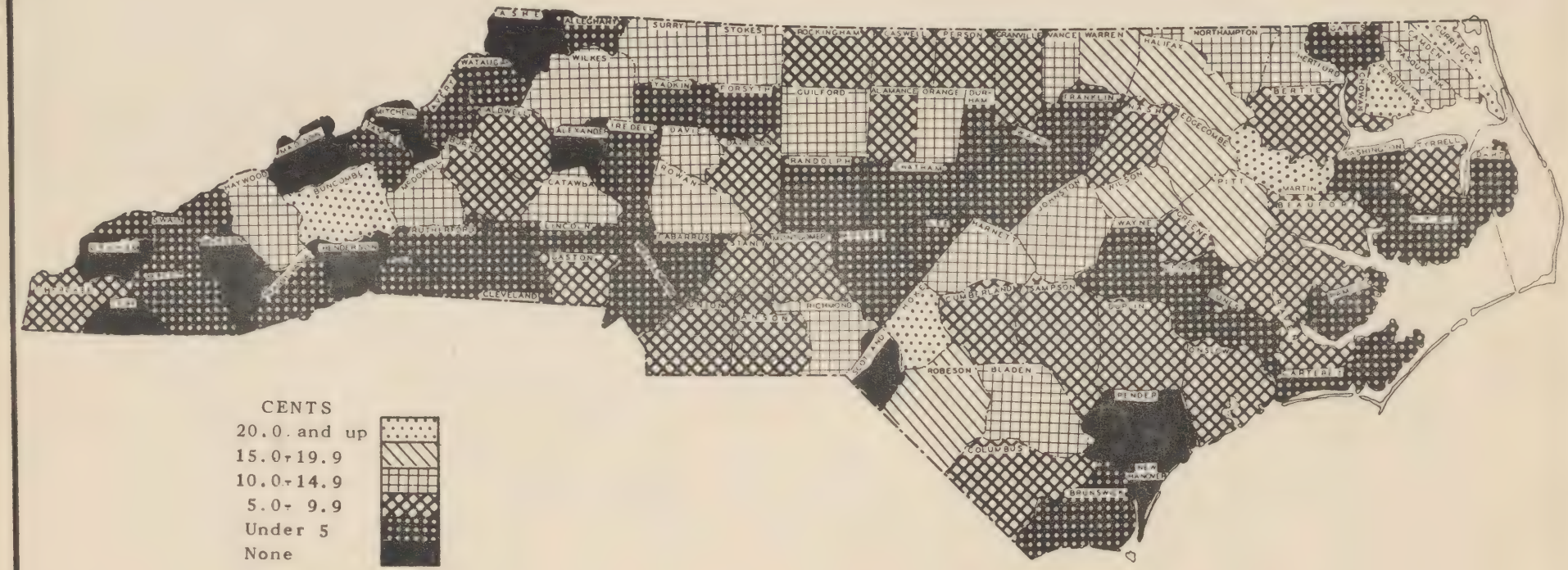
Based on data from the North Carolina
State Board of Health

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITALIZATION FOR THE INDIGENT
NORTH CAROLINA FISCAL YEAR JULY 1,1943-JUNE 30,1944

County	Total expenditures	Per capita expenditures (cents)	County	Total expenditures	Per capita expenditures (cents)
NORTH CAROLINA	$. 263,025.70	7.9			
Alamance	4,530.66	7.9	Johnston	7,933.16	14.3
Alexander	- - -	- -	Jones	33.65	.3
Alleghany	50.26	.7	Lee	247.86	1.4
Anson	2,093.06	8.3	Lenoir	901.04	2.3
Ashe	- - -	- -	Lincoln	437.20	2.0
Avery	482.20	4.2	Macon	79.80	.4
Beaufort	1,629.27	5.2	Madison	- - -	- -
Bertie	1,586.44	6.8	Martin	3,824.06	21.9
Bladen	2,894.51	11.8	McDowell	2,339.01	10.0
Brunswick	536.00	3.2	Mecklenburg	6,594.24	4.5
Buncombe	21,144.06	21.7	Mitchell	- - -	- -
Burke	3,122.12	8.8	Montgomery	1,294.12	8.4
Cabarrus	2,759.17	4.5	Moore	1,445.87	4.9
Caldwell	2,533.94	7.6	Nash	4,364.47	8.8
Camden	649.47	13.5	New Hanover	- - -	- -
Carteret	821.78	4.7	Northampton	3,465.26	13.5
Caswell	1,289.01	7.1	Onslow	2,045.35	7.4
Catawba	4,653.70	10.0	Orange	2,581.39	11.8
Chatham	170.34	.8	Pamlico	158.50	1.8
Cherokee	947.62	5.7	Pasquotank	3,323.61	14.5
Chowan	750.45	7.1	Pender	- - -	- -
Clay	- - -	- -	Perquimans	1,895.31	20.4
Cleveland	1,369.07	2.6	Person	2,104.55	9.5
Columbus	2,689.81	6.4	Pitt	9,274.60	16.6
Craven	3,052.81	8.6	Polk	25.00	.2
Cumberland	5,868.24	9.4	Randolph	1,194.11	3.1
Currituck	2,081.27	37.6	Richmond	4,387.87	12.6
Dare	108.00	2.3	Robeson	11,268.85	15.3
Davidson	4,128.08	8.3	Rockingham	4,038.80	7.5
Davie	1,286.97	10.2	Rowan	6,884.95	12.2
Duplin	3,468.80	9.9	Rutherford	983.63	2.5
Durham	187.66	.2	Sampson	3,089.04	7.2
Edgecombe	6,922.45	16.1	Scotland	- - -	- -
Forsyth	1,528.13	1.4	Stanly	1,696.90	5.5
Franklin	1,002.81	3.7	Stokes	2,040.16	10.9
Gaston	4,889.09	5.4	Surry	4,218.80	10.5
Gates	112.50	1.3	Swain	466.30	3.9
Graham	- - -	- -	Transylvania	244.27	2.0
Granville	2,105.40	7.9	Tyrrell	367.83	7.9
Greene	1,216.49	7.5	Union	3,601.93	9.9
Guilford	21,540.73	14.3	Vance	2,905.73	10.7
Halifax	7,634.96	15.1	Wake	988.82	1.0
Harnett	5,713.08	14.0	Warren	3,562.79	17.2
Haywood	3,853.45	12.7	Washington	307.80	2.7
Henderson	- - -	- -	Watauga	345.26	2.2
Hertford	1,675.28	10.0	Wayne	2,418.85	4.1
Hoke	2,811.05	20.2	Wilkes	4,170.53	11.3
Hyde	81.25	1.3	Wilson	8,188.25	17.9
Iredell	2,095.63	4.6	Yadkin	861.51	4.9
Jackson	- - -	- -	Yancey	357.60	2.8

Source: North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITALIZATION
OF THE INDIGENT, FISCAL YEAR 1943-44, NORTH CAROLINA



CENTS
20.0 and up
15.0-19.9
10.0-14.9
5.0- 9.9
Under 5
None

N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from the North Carolina Board of Charities

SOURCE OF GENERAL HOSPITAL INCOME AND EXTENT OF FREE HOSPITAL CARE
NORTH CAROLINA, 1934-1942.

Source of income	Year				
	1934	1936	1938	1940	1942
Number of hospitals	75	81	85	90	89
	Income in $ 1,000's				
Total income	$ 3,661	$ 4,761	$ 5,729	$ 7,039	$ 9,292
Patients	2,441	3,359	4,215	5,242	7,787
Federal government	- -	- -	2	17	28
State government	- -	12	52	49	52
County governments	195	245	324	364	333
City governments	100	139	147	127	144
Religious organizations	51	61	65	76	89
Duke Endowment	527	566	529	571	420
Other organizations and individuals	269	274	314	477	307
Investments	52	73	81	95	94
Nonhospital	26	32	- -	21	38
	Percentage of free days of hospital care				
Total	53.2	46.2	38.5	35.1	22.5
White	46.6	40.0	31.6	27.7	15.8
Negro	77.4	70.8	66.2	66.0	53.5

Source: Duke Endowment Hospital Statistics. These data relate only to those hospitals that were assisted by the Duke Endowment.

SOURCE OF GENERAL HOSPITAL INCOME

NORTH CAROLINA, 1942

Based on data from Duke Endowment Statistics

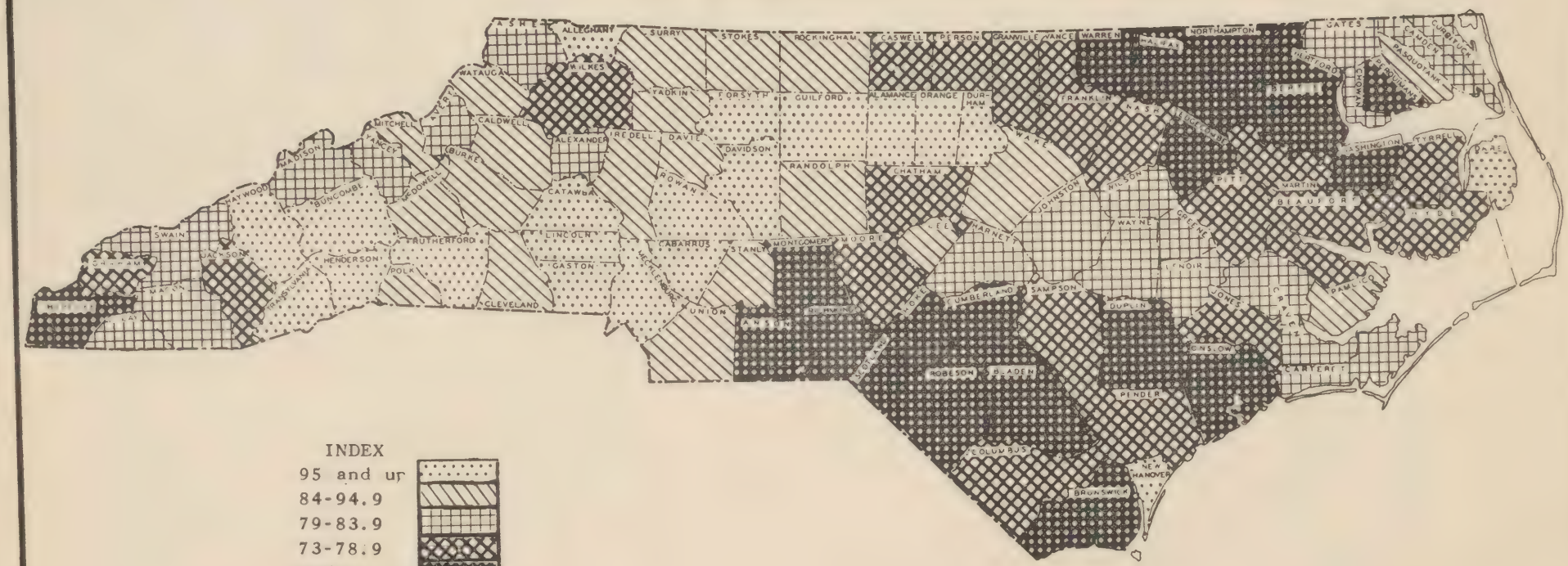
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY
N.C.Agricultural Experiment Station

RURAL-FARM LEVEL OF LIVING INDEX, NORTH CAROLINA, 1940

County	Rank	Index	County	Rank	Index
NORTH CAROLINA	39	84			
Alamance	7	98	Johnston	53	80
Alexander	39	84	Jones	69	75
Alleghaney	8	95	Lee	26	87
Anson	96	64	Lenoir	43	83
Ashe	47	82	Lincoln	14	91
Avery	51	80	McDowell	26	87
Beaufort	79	73	Macon	53	80
Bertie	95	65	Madison	53	80
Bladen	86	70	Martin	69	75
Brunswick	91	68	Mecklenburg	14	91
Buncombe	8	95	Mitchell	32	86
Burke	26	87	Montgomery	86	70
Cabarrus	16	90	Moore	64	78
Caldwell	32	86	Nash	68	77
Camden	53	80	New Hanover	4	101
Carteret	47	82	Northampton	98	62
Caswell	61	79	Onslow	95	65
Catawba	11	94	Orange	8	95
Chatham	61	79	Pamlico	39	84
Cherokee	86	70	Pasquotank	39	84
Chowan	53	80	Pender	79	73
Clay	49	81	Perquimans	82	72
Cleveland	22	88	Person	64	78
Columbus	73	74	Pitt	73	74
Craven	49	81	Polk	36	85
Cumberland	91	68	Randolph	32	86
Currituck	39	84	Richmond	90	69
Dare	1	108	Robeson	82	72
Davidson	5	99	Rockingham	22	88
Davie	32	86	Rowan	5	99
Duplin	84	71	Rutherford	20	89
Durham	16	90	Sampson	73	74
Edgecombe	86	70	Scotland	100	58
Forsyth	2	102	Stanly	26	87
Franklin	73	74	Stokes	26	87
Gaston	13	92	Surry	26	87
Gates	53	80	Swain	49	81
Graham	61	79	Transylvania	16	90
Granville	64	78	Tyrrell	69	75
Greene	43	83	Union	36	85
Guilford	2	102	Vance	69	75
Halifax	91	68	Wake	22	88
Harnett	43	83	Warren	94	67
Haywood	16	90	Washington	79	73
Henderson	11	94	Watauga	36	85
Hertford	84	71	Wayne	49	81
Hoke	99	61	Wilkes	64	78
Hyde	73	74	Wilson	53	80
Iredell	22	88	Yadkin	20	89
Jackson	73	74	Yancey	43	83

Source: Calculations based on 15 U.S.Census items related to both cash and noncash aspects of family living.

RURAL FARM LEVEL OF LIVING INDEX
NORTH CAROLINA, 1940



Based on data from 15 U.S.Census items related to both cash and noncash aspects of family living

N.C.Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

TREND IN THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE PHYSICIANS
IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1914 TO 1940

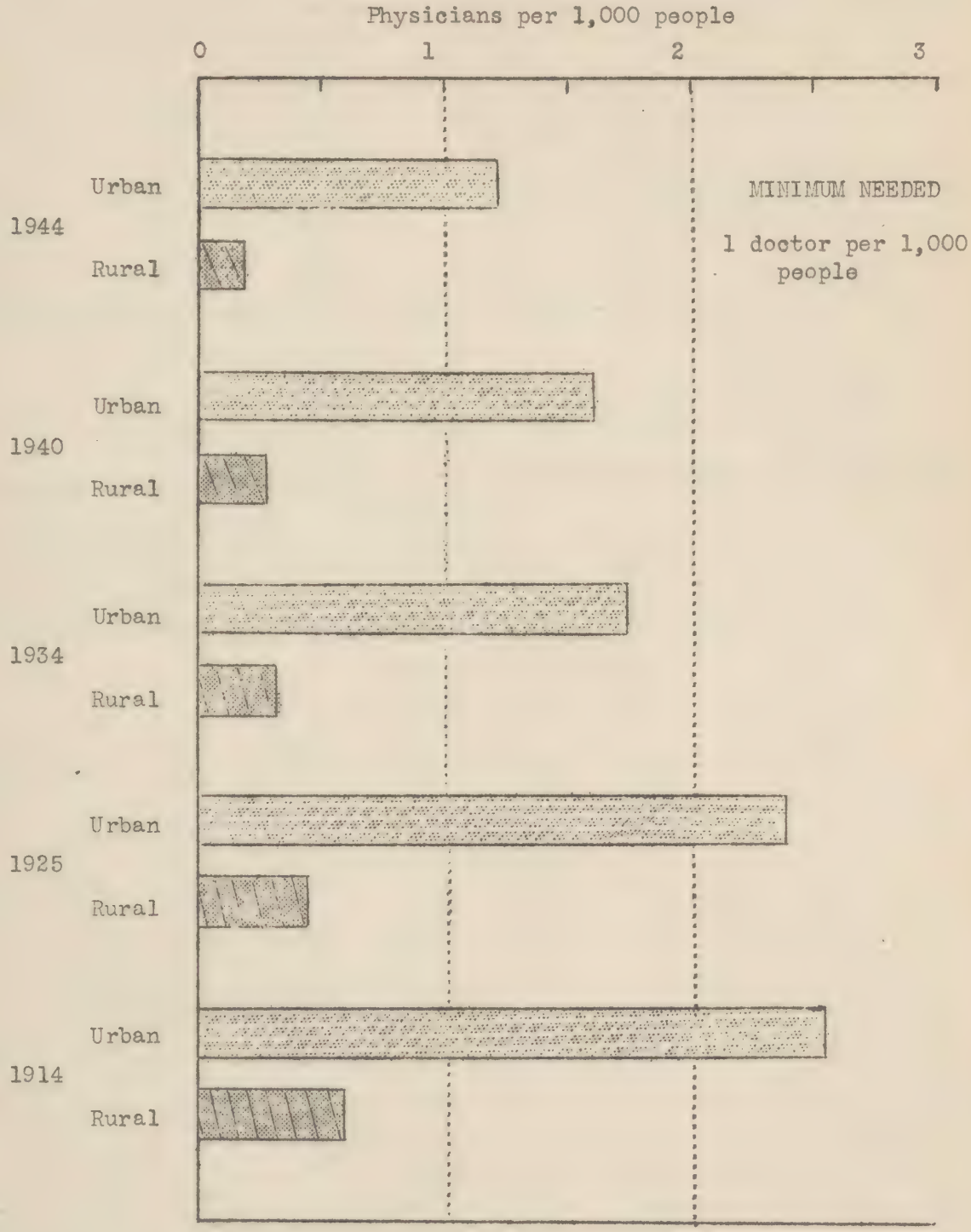
Year	All active physicians	In urban areas				In rural areas		
		Total urban	2,500-10,000	10,000-25,000	Over 25,000	Total rural	Under 1,000	1,000-2,500
				Number of physicians				
1944	1,688	1,186	324	260	584	502	276	226
1940	2,298	1,579	451	381	747	719	407	312
1934	2,164	1,403	445	290	668	761	455	306
1925	2,110	1,176	453	385	338	934	635	299
1914	1,936	811	420	261	130	1,125	836	289
				Percentage distribution				
1944	100.0	70.3	20.3	15.4	34.6	29.7	16.3	13.4
1940	100.0	68.7	19.6	16.6	32.5	31.3	17.7	13.6
1934	100.0	64.9	20.6	13.4	30.9	35.1	21.0	14.1
1925	100.0	55.7	21.4	18.3	16.0	44.3	30.1	14.2
1914	100.0	41.9	21.7	13.5	6.7	58.1	43.2	14.9

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER ACTIVE PHYSICIAN IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS
OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1914 TO 1944

Year		Population			People per physician		
Population Census	A.M.A. Directory	State	Urban	Rural	State	Urban	Rural
1940	1944	3,571,623	974,175	2,597,448	2,116	821	5,174
1940	1940	3,571,623	974,175	2,597,448	1,554	617	3,613
1930	1934	3,170,276	809,847	2,360,429	1,465	577	3,102
1920	1925	2,559,123	490,370	2,068,753	1,213	417	2,215
1910	1914	2,206,287	318,474	1,887,813	1,140	392	1,678

Source: American Medical Directory and North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

ACTIVE PHYSICIANS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS,
NORTH CAROLINA



Based on data from the American Medical Directory and N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY
N.C.Agricultural Experiment Station

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PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE PHYSICIANS OVER 55 YEARS OF AGE BY YEARS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1914-44.

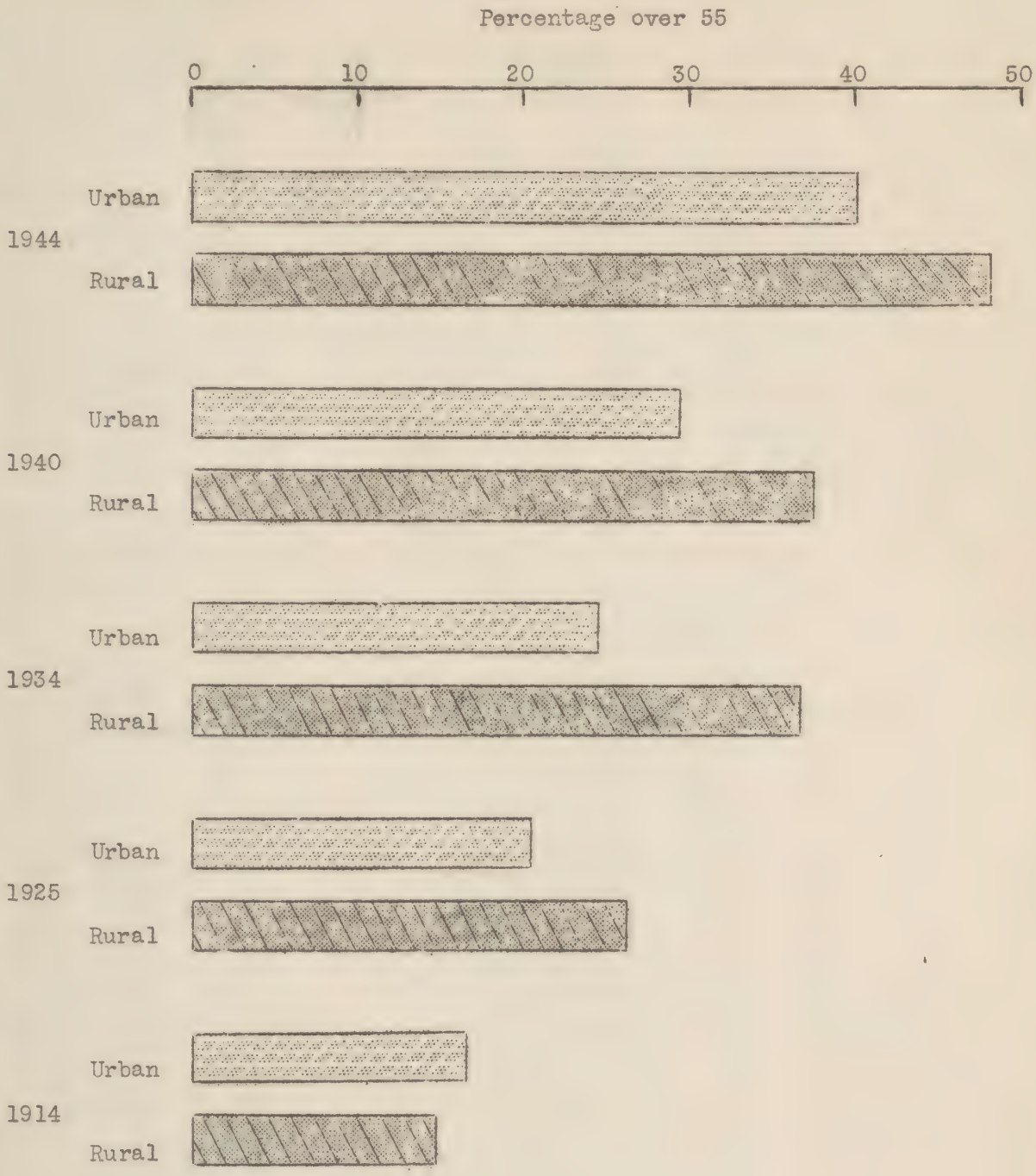
Year	Number of physicians			Percentage over 55		
	State	Urban	Rural	State	Urban	Rural
1944	1,688	1,186	502	42.5	40.1	48.2
1940	2,298	1,579	719	32.0	29.4	37.5
1934	2,164	1,403	761	28.6	24.5	36.8
1925	2,110	1,176	934	22.9	20.4	26.2
1914	1,936	811	1,125	15.6	16.4	14.6

DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE PHYSICIANS BY AGE AND RESIDENCE SHOWING DEGREE OF SPECIALIZATION, NORTH CAROLINA, 1914-1944

Year	State			Urban places			Rural areas		
	Total	Under 45	45 and over	Total	Under 45	45 and over	Total	Under 45	45 and over
	Number of physicians								
1944	1,686	510	1,176	1,184	373	811	502	137	365
1940	2,266	1,008	1,258	1,569	741	828	697	267	430
1934	2,095	889	1,206	1,374	630	744	721	259	462
1925	1,912	984	928	1,094	587	507	818	397	421
1914	1,456	754	702	624	319	305	832	435	397
	Percentage of physicians classed as full-time specialists								
1944	23.3	23.9	23.0	32.4	28.7	31.8	5.4	10.9	3.3
1940	22.7	23.9	21.7	31.0	31.0	31.0	3.9	4.1	3.7
1934	18.7	21.9	16.3	26.9	29.2	24.9	3.1	4.2	2.3
1925	12.7	14.3	10.9	20.3	22.0	18.3	2.4	3.0	1.9
1914	4.0	5.8	2.0	8.8	13.5	3.9	.4	.2	.5

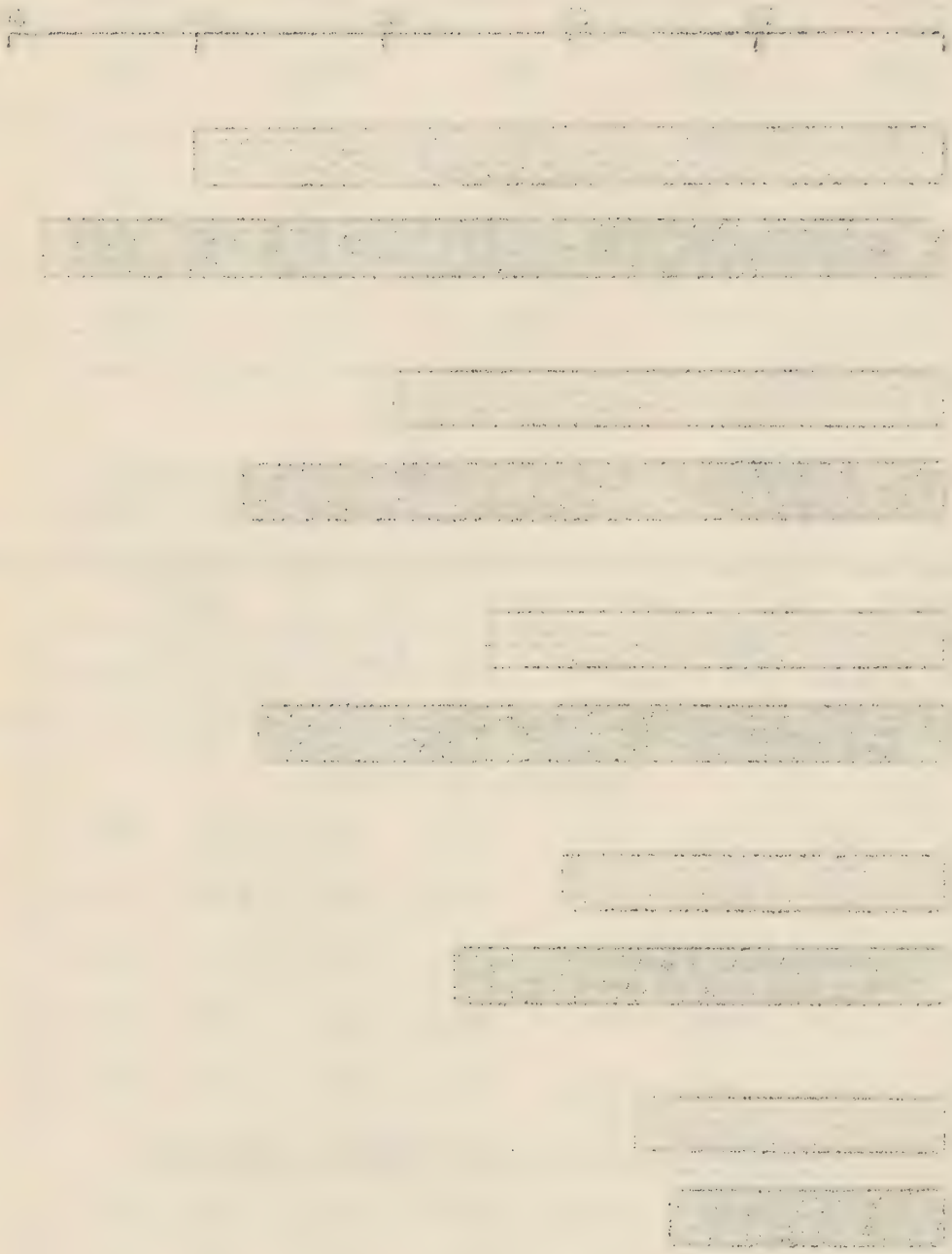
Source: American Medical Directory and North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE PHYSICIANS OVER 55 YEARS OF AGE BY YEARS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1914-44.



Based on data from the American Medical Directory and the N.C.Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY
N.C.Agricultural Experiment Station

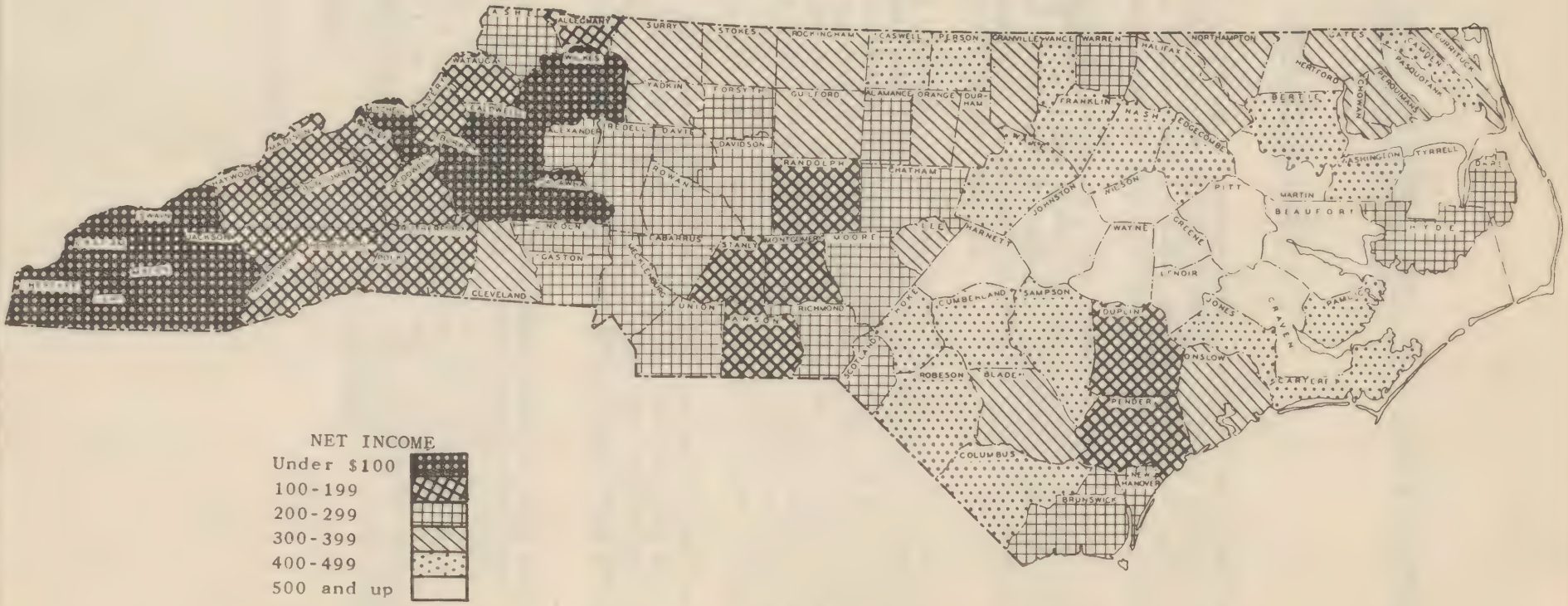


NET INCOME PER FARM WORKER, NORTH CAROLINA, 1939.

County	Rank (cash income)	Income		County	Rank (cash income)	Income	
		Total	Cash			Total	Cash
NORTH CAROLINA	43	513	357				
Alamance	66	488	236	Johnston	6	666	541
Alexander	68	418	226	Jones	15	620	486
Alleghany	78	432	184	Lee	37	549	378
Anson	75	304	186	Lenoir	9	629	528
Ashe	61	468	269	Lincoln	64	434	243
Avery	88	410	105	McDowell	87	437	125
Beaufort	6	632	541	Macon	92	438	80
Bertie	22	548	452	Madison	80	394	179
Bladen	41	495	363	Martin	3	760	627
Brunswick	63	401	244	Mecklenburg	67	383	229
Buncombe	84	510	166	Mitchell	95	453	66
Burke	94	343	69	Montgomery	74	372	188
Cabarrus	68	416	226	Moore	53	489	292
Caldwell	91	416	89	Nash	23	563	447
Camden	30	502	403	New Hanover	47	386	330
Carteret	20	580	457	Northampton	45	433	341
Caswell	28	555	412	Onslow	45	441	341
Catawba	75	418	186	Orange	50	605	327
Chatham	72	392	213	Pamlico	18	573	472
Cherokee	100	325	13	Pasquotank	10	626	526
Chowan	15	586	486	Pender	73	280	193
Clay	98	343	33	Perquimans	38	498	376
Cleveland	51	481	314	Person	24	586	434
Columbus	31	527	402	Pitt	4	643	566
Craven	11	610	513	Polk	86	410	129
Cumberland	47	442	330	Randolph	82	381	176
Currituck	43	441	358	Richmond	60	398	275
Dare	54	778	286	Robeson	25	521	432
Davidson	62	514	264	Rockingham	34	557	395
Davie	70	393	221	Rowan	54	511	286
Duplin	27	537	420	Rutherford	75	404	186
Durham	51	505	314	Sampson	26	533	428
Edgecombe	19	542	467	Scotland	56	343	284
Forsyth	1	962	738	Stanly	83	398	167
Franklin	31	534	402	Stokes	39	576	372
Gaston	58	491	278	Surry	40	572	366
Gates	47	455	330	Swain	93	736	77
Graham	99	459	29	Transylvania	85	456	137
Granville	42	510	362	Tyrrell	13	684	505
Greene	2	770	653	Union	65	368	240
Guilford	35	631	388	Vance	28	589	412
Halifax	44	460	353	Wake	21	609	453
Harnett	5	691	547	Warren	71	349	218
Haywood	78	500	184	Washington	17	637	479
Henderson	88	532	105	Watauga	80	373	179
Hertford	14	614	503	Wayne	12	612	511
Hoke	33	481	400	Wilkes	96	258	51
Hyde	57	386	280	Wilson	8	643	539
Iredell	59	436	277	Yadkin	36	530	382
Jackson	97	360	40	Yancey	88	405	105

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1940.

NET CASH INCOME PER FARM WORKER
NORTH CAROLINA, 1939



NET INCOME

- Under $100
- 100-199
- 200-299
- 300-399
- 400-499
- 500 and up

N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census

HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS IN HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE AND IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH

Explanatory Note

On the following three pages there is a summary table showing how North Carolina ranks in the nation with regard to many subjects covered in this report. In most cases the rank order is obvious but in other cases this is not so. This explanation will, it is hoped, clear up any confusion which may have arisen.

In general, the most disadvantaged state is given a rank of "48" and the least disadvantaged state a rank of "1". Some items, however, may be considered as disadvantaging in one respect and just the opposite in another respect. In such cases, the rank order used may be determined by comparing the average for North Carolina with that for the United States.

For instance, the birth rate of North Carolina is higher than the average for the nation and North Carolina ranks 14th, meaning that there are 13 states with higher birth rates. Some people may feel that a high birth rate is a "bad" or "disadvantaging" condition, as indeed it may be if one is thinking of infant mortality or possibly the size of our child health problem. However, there are many reasons for holding that a high birth rate is a "good" thing, particularly because a decreasing birth rate is now considered as a threat to national survival. Be that as it may, the order of ranking is more or less obvious.

In the case of "farm people per square mile" the rank order could just as well have been reversed, because the more densely settled an area is, the more economically can medical care services be provided. Yet the fact that "overpopulation" may indicate conditions leading to poor health justifies the rank order which we have used.

It may be said in conclusion that any rank order system must be used with caution. All states might be very similar, say within two or three per cent of each other, and yet the range of ranks would still be from "1" to "48". Also, a state might improve itself a great deal in some respect and yet keep the same rank order because some or all of the other states may also be improving themselves. Therefore, it is suggested that the reader, in addition to observing North Carolina's rank, note also the averages or percentages for both North Carolina and the United States.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS IN HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE
AND IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH.*

Subjects	Average or Percentage		North Carolina rank
	United States	North Carolina	
HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE			
Hospital beds per 10,000 population	35	23	42
Days hospitalization per 100 population	90	52	43
Doctors per 100,000 population	125	72	45
White doctors per 100,000 white population	136	94	41
Nonwhite doctors per 100,000 Nonwhite population	28	17	30
Dentists per 100,000 population	58	22	43
White dentists per 100,000 population	58	28	46
Nonwhite dentists per 100,000 nonwhite population	12	6	34
Nurses (including students) per 100,000 population	270	175	38
White nurses per 100,000 white population	295	226	30
Nonwhite nurses per 100,000 nonwhite population	54	46	25
Percentage live births in hospitals (1942)	67.9	38.1	41
Percentage white births in hospitals (1942)	72.7	49.0	41
Percentage Negro births in hospitals (1942)	28.9	13.6	43
Percentage urban (over 10,000) births in hospitals	80.5	55.9	44
Percentage rural (under 10,000) births in hospitals	36.5	17.1	39
Percentage of live births with no medical attendant (1942)	7.4	20.7	40
Percentage of white births with no medical attendant (1942)	2.5	6.1	40
Percentage of Negro births with no medical attendant (1942)	46.8	54.0	40
Percentage of urban births with no medical attendant (1942)	2.6	10.0	40
Percentage of rural births with no medical attendant (1942)	14.2	24.7	39
Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.8	5.1	41
Rural maternal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.0	4.9	38
Nonwhite maternal deaths per 1,000 live births	7.7	7.6	31

* These data are for the year 1940 unless otherwise stated.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS....
Continued

Subjects	Average or Percentage		North Carolina Rank
	United States	North Carolina	
Infant deaths plus still births per 1,000 births	76	89	38
White infant deaths plus stillbirths per 1,000 births	69	74	35
Nonwhite infant deaths plus stillbirths per 1,000 births	123	120	26
Mortality rate (per 1,000 population) *	7.56	8.12	38
White mortality rate (per 1,000 population) *	7.02	6.72	15
Nonwhite mortality rate (per 1,000 Population) *	13.14	12.25	21
Rural white mortality rate (per 1,000 population) *	6.18	6.40	32
Live births per 1,000 females 15-44 years of age	73.7	90.0	14
White births per 1,000 females 15-44 years of age	72.5	85.4	14
Nonwhite births per 1,000 females 15-44 years of age	83.3	101.6	11
POPULATION			
Population per square mile	44.2	72.7	35
Rural population per square mile	19.2	52.9	39
Farm people per square mile farm land	18.4	56.4	48
Percentage of population living on farms	22.9	46.4	43
Percentage of population living in rural areas	43.4	72.7	43
Percentage of population which is Negro	9.8	27.5	43
Percentage of employed males over 14 years of age engaged in agriculture	23.2	41.4	37
People under 15 and over 65 per 1,000 people between 15 and 65	468	585	43
Total number of people in 1,000's	131,669	3,572	11
Percentage of population increase 1930 to 1940	7.0	12.7	9

* Excluding age groups under one and 75-up. Adjusted to the age distribution of the total United States population.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS...
Continued

Subjects	Average or Percentage		North Carolina rank
	United States	North Carolina	
INCOME AND LEVEL OF LIVING			
Net income per capita	$ 573	$ 317	44
Average value of dwellings	$ 2,503	$ 1,346	42
Average value of farm homes	$ 1,070	$ 700	38
Percentage of home ownership	43.6	42.4	36
Average number (median) of people per home	3.3	4.0	48
Percentage of homes with more than one person per room	20.3	35.3	38
Percentage of homes with electricity	78.7	54.4	38
Percentage of homes with radios	82.8	61.8	41
Percentage of homes with running water	69.9	39.1	41
Percentage of homes with mechanical refrigeration	44.1	28.2	38
Percentage of adults with less than 5th grade education	13.5	26.2	42
Rural-farm Level of Living Index	100	84	40
STATE AND COUNTY FINANCE			
Per capita State Government expenditures	$ 36.80	$ 26.96	38
Per capita State Government expenditures for public health	$ .37	$ .40	29
Per capita County Government expenditures 1942	$ 12.09	$ 11.53	28
Percentage State and local tax collections are of total income payments	11.2	11.3	24
Percentage taxable income over $ 5,000 is of total income payments 1938	9.9	6.2	30
Per Capita federal aid to states	$ 28.82	$ 20.78	43
Ratio (per $100) federal aid to state and local tax collections	44.7	57.8	26

Source: Based largely on U. S. Census, reports of State Departments, American Medical Association Directory, and reports of special agencies concerned.

SELECTED REFERENCES ON MEDICAL CARE PROBLEMS

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